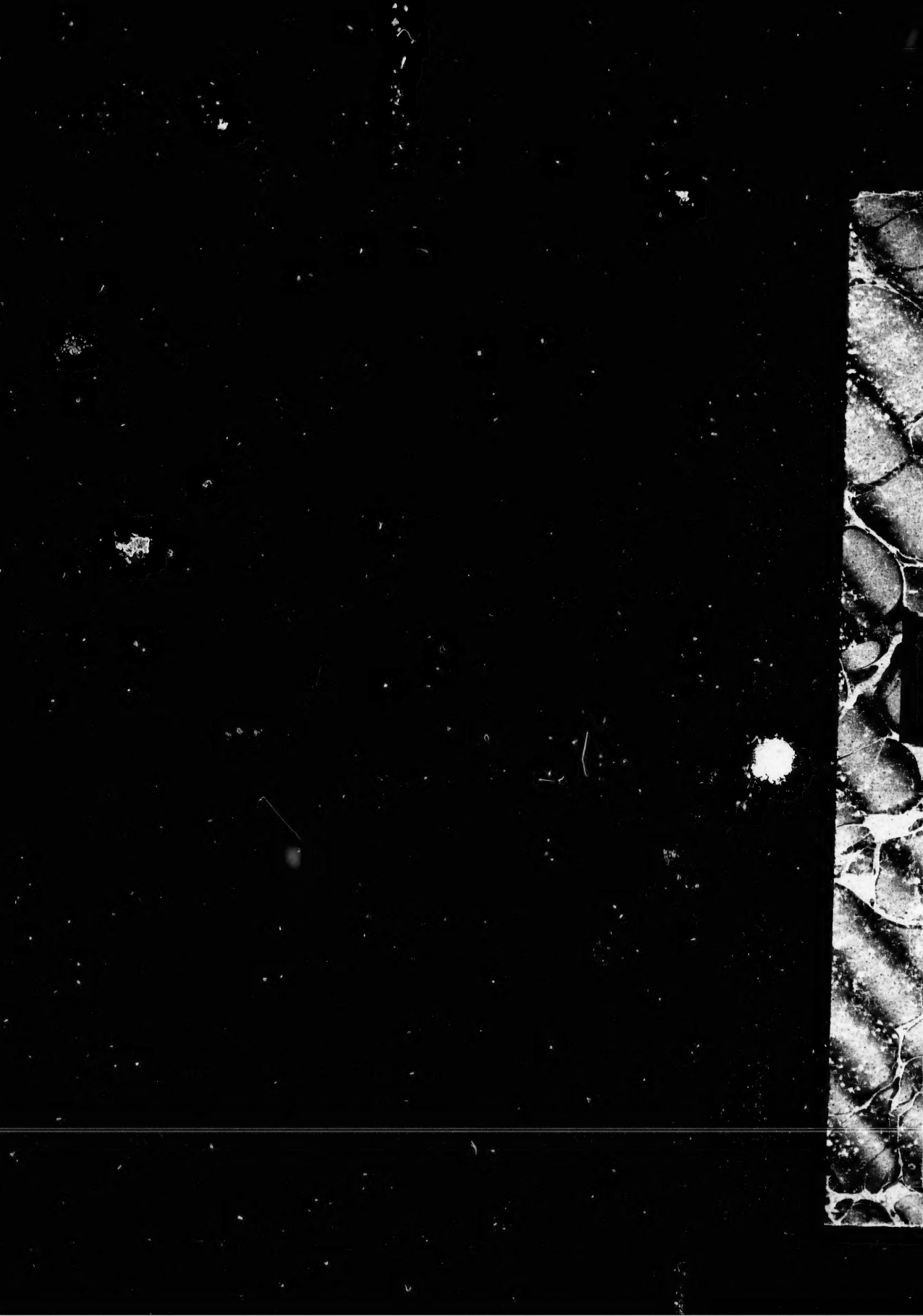
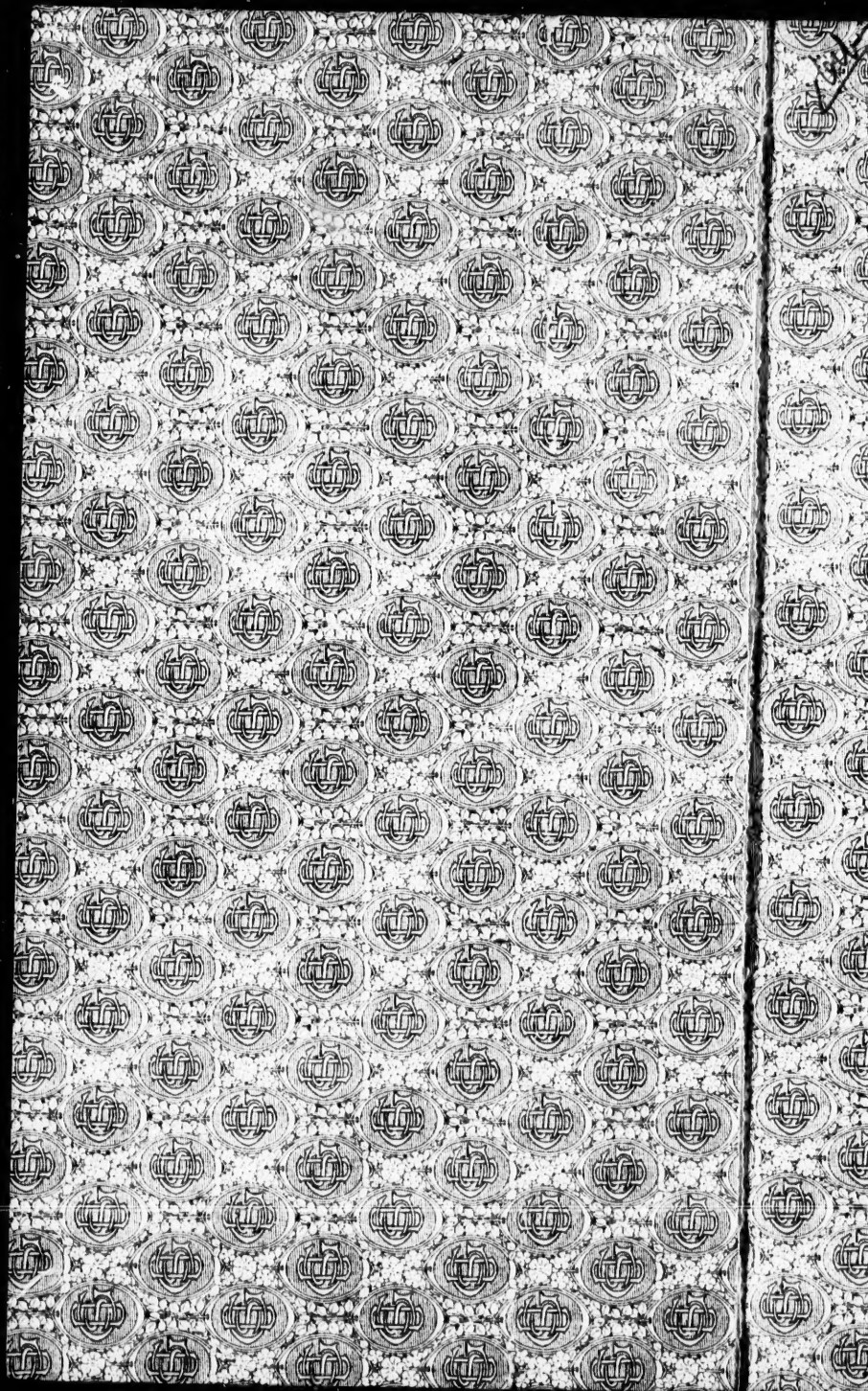
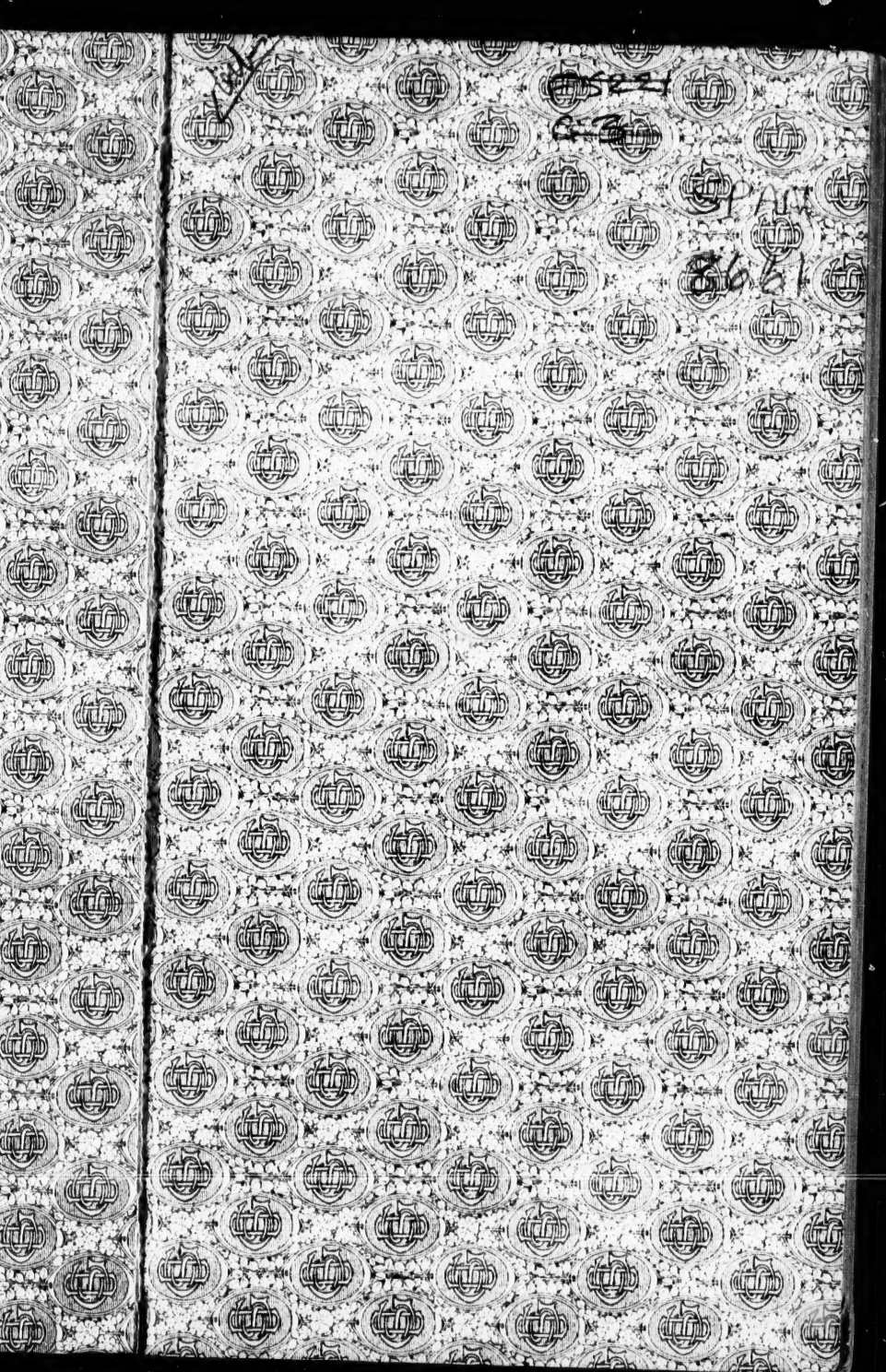




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GENT'S MAGAZINE
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FOREIGN

PERSIA.

Baffora, Oct. 12.

IBRAHIM SHAW came from *Fabriz* to *Koom*, where he and his *Ophgoon* soldiers left their families and effects, and set out for *Musket* to fight *Shawrook Shaw*; when they had passed some stages, the people, whose business it was to provide grain for the army, returned and acquainted him, that the subjects at a village by *Sannee* refused to give any, and were retired into the cattle; upon this the king ordered a way *Emeer Caun*, head gunner, with all the artillery, to take it; but after he was set out one or two days, the king was very apprehensive he should go farther than he had ordered, and join *Shawrook Shaw*; this he communicated to the *Ophgoons*, whom he depended upon, and encouraged more than the *Persians*, which from the beginning had offended (he latter much) who advised him immediately to send a messenger to him, with orders to return; and as soon as he got him into his hands, to cut off all the *Persians*; this *Emeer Caun's* people, that were in the camp, advised him of; in answer to which he sent him word that the mules were so tired they could not draw the guns back again. As soon as he had dispatched the messenger, he sent word to the people he was come against, how the case was, that he would join them, and when *Ibrahim Shaw* came near with his camp, he would fire upon them; this they were glad of. The next day the army arrived, and accordingly, when they came very near, the whole artillery were discharged upon them, which irritated the *Ophgoons* so much, that they fell upon the *Persians* in the camp, and killed all they could, and the rest ran away. The *Ophgoons* immediately march'd to *Koom*, in order to get their wives and effects, but the people in the town refused to deliver them, saying, they belonged to *Shawrook Shaw*. *Ibrahim Shaw* followed the *Ophgoons*, and received the same answer they had done. *Emeer Caun*, when he saw the camp in that confusion, followed them with his soldiers, and arriving at *Koom*, when they were parleying, fell upon the *Ophgoons*, cut the greatest part of them to pieces, and took the king prisoner. The news of this soon spread about, and *Shawrook* was taken possession of for *Shawrook*. *L. Gaz.*

INDIA.

Muhammed, emperor of *Mogul*, being dead at *Delly*, *Abmet*, a prince of

about 23 years of age, immediately (on that *Muhammed* had had by an infinite number of concubines, had succeeded him in the possession of this vast empire. Some time before the death of his father, *Abmet* had march'd at the head of a prodigious army, accompanied by the principal lords of the empire, against *Battban*, who from the mountains of *Kandabar* had made an irruption into the *Megal* with a considerable body of troops. The two armies having met on the side of *Labor*, a bloody battle ensued near the village of *Syrinda*, in which *Abmet* was victorious, and made a horrid slaughter of his enemies. He was in pursuit of the fugitives when news was brought him of the death of *Muhammed*, his father; and the victory he had just gained, 'tis thought, greatly facilitated his advancement to the throne.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Feb. 5. The grand signior has given the regencies of *Barbary* to understand, that he would not refuse effectually to succour them, if they were attack'd by any powers whatsoever that are not in treaty with them; but if, by their own ill conduct, they should draw on themselves the resentment of any of the powers with whom they are at peace, he would not give them any assistance. The grand vizir has notified this to the ministers of the several christian courts, desiring them at the same time to acquaint their masters, that it is the request of the grand signior, that they would use their utmost endeavours to prevent their subjects from coming wilfully to any disagreement with the regencies of *Barbary*. *L. Gaz.*

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, March 13. It is said that 70000 men will be encamped next May in the conquer'd provinces, in three different corps, each commanded by a general officer, subordinate to the command in chief of field marshal Count de *Lacy*. A very exact account has now been publish'd of all the forces which the empire could furnish in case of need; it appears that they would amount to 500,000 men, including the irregulars, of which it is to be observed, that the kans or chiefs that command them are obliged to double their number in a certain time.

SWEDEN.

The French ambassador, in a conference with his Swedish majesty, once more

more assured him that the king his majesty would use his utmost endeavours to preserve that peace and tranquillity which is at present subsisting between the northern powers; but if those endeavours, contrary to his inclinations, should prove ineffectual, and the disputes subsisting between the courts of Russia and Sweden by no persuasions be amicably compromised, and the former should offer any acts of hostility, his most christian majesty would fulfil all his engagements with the utmost punctuality.

P.S. The Russian troops are advancing.

GERMANY.

Vienna, March 21. Three camps are to be formed this year, one in *Bohemia*, one in *Moravia*, and one in *Stiria*. The troops which are to compose them have already received orders to be ready to march, and it's said that their imperial majesties will visit them all.

Frankfort, March 25. Printed advertisements have been stuck up and dispersed in this city, inviting all, who, with permission of their sovereigns, intend to settle in *Nova-Scotia*, to apply as soon as possible to a commissary, who is arrived here from *Rotterdam* to treat with them for their passage.

At night on the 5th a fire broke out in the electoral palace at *Munich*, which, in a few hours, consumed the greatest part of that superb edifice (esteemed by architects the most regular and beautiful piece in Europe) together with its rich furniture, fine paintings, and other valuable effects; many persons belonging to the court perished in the flames, amongst them the countess *de Wolffskell*, maid of honour to the electress, who, with her consort, very narrowly escaped.

ITALY.

It is reported that an army will soon be formed in this country of 120000 men, towards which his most christian majesty is to furnish 40000, the king of Spain 30000, the king of *Sardinia* 30000, the king of the two *Sicilies* 12000, the republic of *Genoa* 10000, and the duke of *Modena* 7000; the whole to be commanded by Marshal *Lovendabl*, under the orders of a certain great prince, who is to be declared generalissimo of the combined army. But time must shew how far this deserves credit.

Naples, March 10. As the peace which subsisted heretofore with the regency of *Tripoli* is expired, it is feared their corsairs will join those of *Algiers* and *Tunis*. However a large fleet is fitting out here, and will be ready to put to sea a-

bout the 20th instant; and is to be employed in destroying these pirates, who visit all the ships they meet with, without any regard to the colours of any of the christian powers. They write from *Marseilles*, that all the ships of war in the several ports of France are ordered to be got ready immediately, the design at present unknown.—A collection has been made in this capital for the inhabitants of the city of *Aquila*, who greatly suffered by the late Earthquake, which in three days time amounted to 80000 ducats.

Genoa, March 14. Private letters from France advise, that the troops in *Dauphiny* begin to be in motion, and it's assured, that an army is to be assembled under the command of the Count *de Noailles*. We likewise hear that they are at work with incredible diligence in all the ports of that kingdom, to put the marine upon a good footing, his most christian majesty being determined to have 60 men of war ready to put to sea in the spring, besides galleys, fire-ships, &c.—Bills on the bank of *St Geo*. not withstanding all endeavours to restore its credit, continue at 30 per cent. discount.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, March 1. Capt. *Veal* of the *Queen of Portugal*, employed in the trade, some time ago carry'd over to England some wealthy Jews, who pretended to be catholics, in order to avoid the search of the inquisition; on his return, they had him clapt up in prison for depriving them of their booty, as they seldom fail to squeeze the rich Jews thro' converts.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 31. The project of introducing the *Prussian* exercise among our troops is laid aside, by the advice of *M. Saxe*, on account of the difference between the arms used by our men, and those of the *Prussian* troops.

NETHERLANDS.

Brussels, March 17. As the new fortifications making at *Mons* will be but half as large as the former, tho' twice as strong, half the number of troops will suffice to defend them. Letters from *Offend* acquaint us, that on *Wednesday* last between the hours of eleven and two, the sea was agitated with such violence, that the waves piercing the dykes of the exterior platform, the ditches were immediately filled, and the whole town laid under water. The dykes have suffered very much, as well as the ships in the harbour, one of which, a three-masted vessel, laden with salt, was sunk.

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14. Private letters use, that the troops in to be in motion, and it's army is to be assembled and of the Count de wife hear that they are able diligence in all kingdom, to put the good footing, his most being de crined to war ready to put to besides galleys, fire on the bank of *St Geo*. all endeavours to re continue at 30 per cent.

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Account of D'Anville's Expedition.

577

As to one of them it is said, that he is lazy, that he keeps on shore himself, and keeps his ships in harbour: Will taking his share of prizes away mend this? Surely not: if he had been more vigilant in this respect, his conduct would have been less liable to exception. The encouragement given to sea-officers is general, and there seems to be no reason for taking it away for the faults or omissions of particular persons. In reference to this man, the true points of enquiry are, whether the complaints against him are just; whether he has really spent his time luxuriously on shore, and neglected his duty? if he has, let him be punished; and whether his general character, before he was sent to the *West Indies*, was that of a haughty, indolent, and insolent commander, and, generally speaking, disliked in the navy both by officers and seamen? for, if so, it was a fault to send him thither, and this will recoil upon those who recommended him. As to the other commodore, he is charged with want of courage, with having it in his power to have taken or destroy'd a rich fleet of merchant-men, and yet letting them escape. In this, if he shewed want of spirit towards the nation, he shewed also want of a true notion with respect to his own concerns, and missed at once serving his country, and making his fortune. But if the royal encouragement did not operate upon them, why should it be taken from others? Punish negligent, cowardly, factious officers: in short, punish the guilty, but the guilty only, and do not grudge men of merit their rewards, when those rewards are paid by the enemy, and are at the same time a benefit to the nation.

§ See p. 598.

NAUTICUS.

Extract of a Letter taken in an Advice-Boat from the Duke d'Anville's Squadron, dated at Cherbouton, in Nova Scotia, Oct. 10, N. S. 1746.

THo' you may have had some account of the Expedition of the Duke d'Anville, yet I propose to myself the pleasure of informing you particularly and exactly of that part of it which has come to my knowledge.

[Here follows a List of ships, and land forces, much the same as in p. 330, 557, only adding, that this fleet was attended with a great number of merchant ships, laden with stores and provisions, and two tenders with artillery.]

(Gent. Mag. Nov. 1746.)

After waiting about three weeks at the isle of *Aix*, for a fair wind to carry us to sea, we left that road *June 20*, and anchored at *Rechele* the same day. The 22d at 4 in the morning, the wind at N.E. we got under sail; at two in the afternoon we lost sight of land, in fine weather. The 24th M. de la *Jouquiere*, and M. *Bigot*, who embarked in the *Borce*, the first as general to *Canada*, the second as intendant of the Squadron, went on board the commandant, where M. de la *Jouquiere* was declared Chef B d'Escadre, and to command on board the *Northumberland* in the said quality, and Mr *Bigot* was appointed intendant of the Squadron. The 25th we made Cape *Oringall*. The 26th we were under some uneasiness; for at sun-set we counted one ship more than our number, which we had reason to believe by the Lat. we were in to be no other than a privateer. At eleven we saw two vessels foul of one another, and not far from us; but in endeavouring to go to their assistance, the *Borce* mis'd stays, upon which the nearest ship was order'd to join them. At day-light we found it to be a * *Dutch* fly-boat with provisions for the expedition, who had been foul of a ship bound to *St Domingo*, and carried away her foremast.—*July 5*, we discovered seven sail 3 or 4 leagues to windward, we went on but slowly, we were not yet distant from *France* 200 leagues, the winds having almost always been contrary, so that the 7th we were obliged to bring to, under a mainfail. The 15th the wind came fair, and put us all in good spirits. The *Mutine* parted company, it was said for *Missippi*, and the ships bound for *Canada*, &c. were ordered to make the best of their way. The 19th the *Renommee* went ahead, we imagine to get some intelligence of the place we were destined for. The 23d we saw *St Mary's* one of the Western Islands, distant 9 or 10 leagues. And the 3d of *August*, though now ten days since, we are scarce out of sight of the Western Islands, by reason of little winds, and almost constant calms. The 24th we have now left *France* 64 days, and are as yet 300 leagues from *Nova Scotia*, the place it is imagined we are bound to, though it is much to be feared this long passage will hinder the success of [the expedition: D d d d God

* Yet the *Dutch* in their answer to *Ld Harrington's* letter, complain of their ships being molested.

God be praised: we have not yet a great many sick, but the people suffer daily for want of water; we are obliged to be careful of it on account of the small progress in our voyage. The 24th, we burnt one of our vessels which was sinking, and replaced her with a snow and an *English* ship from *Antigua*, the first taken by the *Megare*, the last by the *Diamant*. Sept. 1st, we had very violent squalls, with thunder, which carried away the *Mars's* main top-gallant-mast, and damaged her main and main-top-mast.—4th, The *Tigre* took a snow from *Carolina*, and the *Diamant* took another the 6th from the same place. The 10th, we discovered the coast of *Acadia*, at 4 in the afternoon, and as we drew near our intended port, *Cherbourg* (*Chibouctou*) See our Map Jan. were in hopes of anchoring without accident. But on 13th a gale sprung up at 8, and with a thick fog separated the fleet, so that we could neither see nor hear the signals, and it was not without difficulty that we put the ship about, for besides the nearness of the land and the ill of *Sable*, we were greatly concerned for fear of running on board of ships; however, we escaped without any other misfortune than losing company. The 15th, the weather cleared up, and we joined the *Tigre* and 25 merchant ships. At 6 in the evening the *Mercury* hospital ship told us, that Monsieur de *Tourmel*, who had split two fore sails, had sent a frigate to look out for the general. The *Caribou*, *Leopard*, *Alcide*, and *Mars* lost each a top-mast, and the last being very leaky, steered for the *American* islands, the *Alcide* being ordered to take care of her; in short, I should never end if I was to point out to you all our misfortunes.—Sept. 16. We joined the *Trident* and *Diamant*, and on the 18th we saw the island of *Sable*, and the 21st the continent, which we judged to be *La Baye de toutes les Isles*, but a fog coming on we were obliged to keep the distance of 7 or 8 leagues from it. This fog lasted 5 or 6 days, in which time the *Borce* lost company, not seeing or hearing the general's signals. The 26th, we had fine weather, and made the land, and at 8 in the morning a schooner joined us from the Duke d'Anville, who put on board a pilot to carry us into *Cherbourg*, and left us to go in quest of M. de *Tourmel*. The 27th at noon, M. de *Tourmel* joined us with the convoy, and at 5 we anchored in the grand road shelter'd by a small island, where we found the *Northumberland*,

Renommée, *Megare*, and 9 merchant ships; a boat came to know if we wanted water, and told us of the death of the duke d'Anville of an apoplexy at 2 in the morning. This was a home stroke and you may imagine had no small effect upon every body. The 28th, the command now devolv'd upon M. de *Tourmel*, who was employ'd this day in taking instructions from Mess. de la *Jonquiere* and *Bigot*. The 29th, he called a council of war on board the *Trident*: But by a particular, extraordinary, and tragical accident, M. de *Tourmel* is no longer our general; the council of war, which held 7 or 8 hours, exasperated him so violently, that, on the first of October, he was seized with a fever, and soon after delirious, which so extremely agitated him, that imagining himself among the *English*, he laid his hand on his sword, and ran it through his body: He is yet alive, but so considerably weakened, that he voluntarily conferred the command on M. de la *Jonquiere*, who in spite of our misfortunes gives us great expectations, for without derogating from the Duke d'Anville's character, M. de la *Jonquiere* has as much activity, and more experience.

Thus, notwithstanding our weakness, a very long passage, and a great deal of sickness, which has much lessened our numbers, as well as the separation of the *Ardent*, *Caribou*, *Mars*, *Alcide*, and the *Argonaute* fireship: What is become of the 3 first we know not, and what is still worie, they have all troops on board; I say, notwithstanding all this, we flatter ourselves with success in the conquest of *Nova Scotia*.—The *Saint* has engaged a frigate of more force than the *Renommée*, at several attacks he had his second captain, a *Garde de marine*, a lieutenant of *Pontien* regiment, and 12 men killed, and 13 wounded.

Extract of the Journal of the *Ardent*.
By way of Supplement to the foregoing.

THE D. d'Anville came out of *Brest*, with 6 ships of the line including the *Ardent*, and 18 frigates, April 29, but was obliged to put back; on May 7 he put out a 2d time, with 25 sail and 12 barks for *Port Louis*. July 5, Saw 12 sail to windward about 4 leagues steering to the Northward. Lat. 45. 49. Long. 7. 16.—Aug. 30. At 5 this morning saw a small *English* sail, the *Digmont* chased her, and com-

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A DECLARATION made upon Oath at
Bolton, in New England, before Go-
vernor SHIRLEY, and signed by his Ex-
cellency. (See p. 577.)

Philemon Sanders of Salem, mariner,
and late master and owner of the
schooner *Charming Molly*; declares and
says, that he was taken on the 9th of Au-
gust last, near a place on the coast of
Nova Scotia, call'd *Witbehead*, 5 leagues
westward of *Canso*, by a French man of
war of 30 guns, named the *Magere*, and
by her carried into *Chebucto*, where he
arrived about four days after he was
taken, and found the duke D'Anville,
admiral of the French Squadron, with 5
fail of ships of war, and as many trans-
ports in the said harbour. That 3 days
after the declarant's arrival, the duke
D'Anville died at *Chebucto*, on board the
Northumberland, and was buried on a
small island about four miles within the
mouth of the harbour. That two days
after the death of the duke D'Anville,
the French rear-admiral, with about 40
fail of ships, consisting of men of war
and transports, arrived at *Chebucto*, and
joined the rest of the fleet; that the de-
clarant was informed by many of the
French officers, that the whole fleet
when they sail'd from *Rochford*, consist-
ed of 97 fail, among which there were
about 30 fail of men of war, 4 whereof
were 70 gun ships, and were parted
from the fleet by bad weather, and sup-
posed to be gone to *Martinico*; that up-
on the fleet's first coming into harbour
they were much shatter'd by bad wea-
ther, and the men very sickly; that they
landed their sick at *Chebucto* for their re-
freshment; and the whole of the land
forces from *France*, which were en-
camp'd on shore, he is well satisfied by
his own observation of the tents, officers
and men (having been permitted to
go on shore without restraint) amount-
ed to 7 or 8000.

That the declarant was informed by
the French officers that there were
40,000 small arms, with proportionable
ammunition and blankets, brought for
the French Indians; and that he saw up-
wards of 100 chests of small arms, with
a great quantity of lead, landed out of
the ship which took this declarant; that
besides the land forces brought from
France, this declarant was informed that
there were about 7000 Canadian French
and Indians, but is not sure whether they
might not reckon the Nova Scotians a-
mong them, there being 30 pilots at
Chebucto from *Menis* and *Schiegue* to, one
(Supplement to Gent. Mag. 1746.)

of which, who spoke good English, he
asked how he dared to come there to pi-
lot the enemies ships; upon which he
made answer in English, that *Annapolis*
would soon be taken, and then they
should be French subjects again; and
added, that the oath they had taken to
the king of Great Britain obliged them
only to be neutrals; that this deponent
continued at *Chebucto* a prisoner to the
12th instant, when a flag of truce ar-
rived from *Louisbourg* with 40 French pri-
soners; that the next day the whole
fleet sail'd from *Chebucto*, being about
40 fail, with the wind at N. N. W. and
steer'd S. W. along shore for *Cape Sa-
bles*, off which Cape, on the 16th Inst.
they dismiss'd the flag of truce with two
schooners, which the captain of the flag
of truce had purchased of the French at
Chebucto, in one of which he put this
declarant as master, with six other En-
glishmen, who forc'd this deponent to
come to *New England*, where he arrived
this day at *Cape Ann*, and he supposes
the flag of truce, with the other schooner,
is gone to *Louisbourg*, where the cap-
tain had ordered him to go; this de-
clarant further says, that six of the French
ships that sail'd out of *Chebucto* were
men of war of 64 guns each, two of
54, one of 44, and about twelve of 30
guns, 1 bomb vessel, and 18 transports;
and he further says, that it was the ge-
neral discourse in the French fleet, when
they sail'd from *Chebucto*, that the whole
fleet was bound for *Annapolis Royal*, and
that the aforesaid 30 pilots of *Nova Sco-
tia* were taken on board the fleet for that
purpose: that Capt. Dolabratz, com-
mander of the *Bristol* frigate, of 30 guns,
formerly an English privateer, informed
this deponent, that the French admiral
wrote to the court of *France*, by a packet
he sent home, that he would keep the
seas, in order to get into the harbour of
Annapolis, till the 15th of November, N.S.
if he did not get in sooner; that this de-
ponent was further informed, by several
of the officers on board the French
ships, that soon after the fleet arrived, a
snow was detach'd from them with
packets to the court of *France*, to inform
them of the arrival of the said fleet at
Chebucto, and their joining the Indians
and Canadians there; that they were
preparing to sail for *Annapolis Royal*, and
that the captain of the said snow had
orders, in case she should be taken by
the English, to ransom his vessel at any
rate; and this declarant says, that the
ship *Magere* (by which he was taken)
being a prime sailer, was fitted and put

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in order to be ready to sail for *France* (as the captain of the said ship, and the afore-said captain *Dolbaratz* often told him) upon their becoming masters of *Annapolis Royal*, to inform the *French* court thereof, upon which intelligence they expected 18 *French* ships of the line and 22 *Spanish* men of war of the line, would be sent early in the spring to join their fleet upon the coast, which this deponent observed was a matter generally believed and depended upon amongst them. This deponent further says, he saw a great number of large brass cannon taken out of a *Dutch* fly-boat, and sent on board the admiral, which he was told were to the number of fifty, and were to be put ashore at *Annapolis Royal*: this declarant further saith, that, while he was at *Chebucto*, he saw about 20 officers, who, he was informed, were all engineers, being dressed in grey, with black velvet cuffs, and metal buttons, and long pockets, which, he was told, was the proper habit of *French* engineers. This deponent further declares, that it was a general discourse among the officers, that the merchants of *St Maloes* (whose interest in the navigation depended on the fish trade) had suffered too much by the taking of *Cape Breton*, that they petitioned the *French* king to permit them to fit out an armament in order to the taking of *Annapolis Royal*; but the *French* ministry advised his majesty to undertake it himself, because the revenue arising from the fish trade would be an ample recompence to him for the expence, this declarant further saith, that several of the officers answer'd him that they would ruin and destroy the frontier settlements of the *English* colonies; and he perceived in general that they had a great dependance upon getting a strong footing upon the continent of *North America*.

Boston, Oct. 22. PHIL. SANDERS.
WM SHIRLEY.

Further Declaration made before the Council.

Philemon Sanders of *Salem*, mariner, and late of the schooner *Charming Molly*, in supplement of his declaration made upon oath before his excellency the governor the 22d instant, relating to the *French* fleet at *Chebucto*, further declareth and saith, That three of the said fleet, being men of war of 30 guns, with two smaller ones, left the fleet; and four of them went to *Canada*, the other (a cruiser) return'd and joined the fleet

the day they sailed from *Chebucto*. Another ship was dispatch'd to *France*, and another to *Martinico*; and further, this declarant saith, that Capt. *Dolbaratz*, commander of the *Bristol* frigate (one of the *French* men of war, formerly an *English* privateer) assured him, that the *French* inhabitants of *Menis* and *Schiégnecto* sent a petition to the *French* king, wherein they undertook, with the help of two 30 gun ships, to reduce his majesty's fort at *Annapolis Royal*, and that the said *French* inhabitants voluntarily supplied the *French* fleet with 500 black cattle, and about 1500 or 2000 sheep; and further this declarant says, that he was informed by the *French* officers, that the said fleet had brought 25 mortars with them; and he further saith, that he had seen divers of the *French* engineers at *Chebucto* with the plan of *Annapolis Royal* before them, which they seem'd very intent upon, and pointed out the proper places for building forts there; and further he saith, he was told by several *French* officers, that it was designed, that the large men of war should winter at *Casco Bay*, within this province. And this declarant further saith, that divers of the *English* prisoners on board the *French* ships inform'd him, that when the fleet struck the ground near the isle of *Sables*, they consisted of 97 sail.

Boston, Oct. 23. PHIL. SANDERS.

*** Nathaniel Knight, mariner, and others, make declaration, on oath, to the same effect.

Success of Dr BARKER'S Method of treating the Distemper among Cows.

SIR, *Northampton, Dec. 31, 1746.*
NO motive but a sincere regard to the PUBLIC GOOD engaged me to send you those Remarks founded on Dr. Barker's reasoning, in his pamphlet relating to the distemper amongst the cattle, which were inserted in your Magazine of the last month.

I have not the pleasure of any personal acquaintance with that ingenious gentleman, nor have I any inclination to debate or decide upon what he has said in his pamphlet with regard to the disease as not INFECTION: — But having (since you published my Observation) receiv'd a very obliging letter from him in which he favours me with some account of the Success of his method which I think may be conducive to the GENERAL GOOD, I thought it incumbent

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PHIL. SANDERS.

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5th psalm; but that, as *Menage* may
be justly suspected of managing this
subject, so as most to weaken the proofs
of plagiarism, a fault frequently laid to
his charge, an impartial judge may, af-
ter all, reasonably conclude, that when
the likeness of two passages is very strik-
ing, they cannot both be originals.

He confesses also that the traces of
antiquity are not so direct and visible in
Shakespear as in *Johnson*, but for this he
assigns two reasons.

1. As *Shakespear* framed the senti-
ments of his plays in conformity to the
reigning opinions, and made his kings
and councillors speak the language of
the court, so he drew his descriptions
and images from the entertainments most
in use, and borrow'd metaphors from
the diversions of the quality, and to
these novelties he could consistently add
nothing from antiquity,

2. As by his great knowledge of na-
ture, and the strength of his genius, he
marked every character with sentiments
which cannot possibly be applied to any
other, his opportunities of borrowing
from the ancients were few, and he was
never driven to the common place to-
pics, so serviceable to poets of an inferi-
our class.

Such is the proof of *Shakespear's*
learning: The *Remarks* on his plays
make the greater part of the tract, and
are interperfed without connexion, con-
sistent, however, with the author's meth-
od, who probably chose that of an
accidental conversation between two
intimate friends, to secure to himself the
liberty of digressing at pleasure, and to
avoid the trouble of reducing a number
of miscellaneous observations into a more
regular order.

Of these in our next.

[From the *Westminster Journal*, Jan. 23.

An Anti-Jacobite's Creed; alluding to in-
discriminate charges in the *Jacobite*
Journal.

TO call odious names, which will
by no means stick to the persons
they are thrown at, is far from being an
expedient that tends to moderate and
cool: It will of course rather aggra-
vate and embitter; and what the conse-
quence of this must in time be, former
revolutions in the cabinet may suffici-
ently demonstrate.

A rebellion has lately happened, in
which the North of the united kingdom
did indeed appear too culpable, and has
drawn on some of its members adequate

punishments and censures, with new
restraints on the whole. But what did
this rebellion prove among their four-
thern fellow subjects? What! but that
Loyalty abundantly prevailed, and was
particularly distinguished in those whom
calmer times had justified in their op-
position to bad ministries? Are these;
now the danger is over, and their lan-
dable zeal no more wanted for the pre-
sent, indiscriminately to be cl's'd with
the guilty under the opprobrious name
of *Jacobites*? It is an insult upon com-
mon sense, and the recent memory of
every man living. Except those who
appeared in arms for the pretender, they
who had power, and neglected in time
to stop the progress of the rebellion,
acted the most like *Jacobites*. They
suffered an alarm to run thro' the nation,
which otherwise need not have spread
far, and put the men, whom the
gents now brand, tho' less defect-
ive of it, in the same, and perhaps greater
danger than themselves.

Truth and indignation extorted thus
much: But prudence and returning
temper prevent more. I know, as well
as any man, what the creed is, could I
subscribe it, that would take off the fa-
shionable imputation of *Jacobite*, but
must drag along with it the real and last-
ing character of a constitutional English-
man. With a few articles of this creed
I shall at present conclude.

I. That all ministers, in virtue of their
office, are prudent, wise, honest, good,
and unblameable.

II. That to find fault with their
measures, how strange soever they ap-
pear to common sense, is a high crime
and misdemeanour.

III. That to say *Great Britain*, as a
naval power, ought to depend chiefly
on her navy, and employ her cares and
revenues first in the proper furnishing
and disposing of it, is wicked, disaf-
fected, and *Jacobitical*.

IV. That to argue for the constitui-
on, as established by the revolution, and
against the extension of oppressive and
penal laws, is *Jacobitical* likewise, and
a sure mark of a strong propensity to po-
pery and arbitrary power.

V. That to say our safety does not de-
pend solely on that of the *Dutch*, is a
damnable lye, and a certain proof that
he who tells it is no true *Englishman*.

VI. That it is also a lye, a damnable
Jacobitical lye, to say that our colonies
and commerce are of more concern to
us, than the preservation of the *Austrian*
succession entire to the empress-
queen,

queen, and the maintenance of near 30,000 German mercenaries.

VII. That Great Britain abounds in wealth and plenty, and is not unreasonably loaded with, nor are her trade and manufactures in any measure affected by, the burthen of her debts and taxes: And that so much as to insinuate the contrary, betrays a Jacobitical principle.

From the *Castilian*, Jan. 23.

Dismissing the French by all means pressed.

SOLOMON advises in all our undertakings, to do with all our might: Had our late ministry payed any regard to the counsel of the wise man, with whose writings I believe they were but little acquainted, they would, after our declaration of war, have acted with all their might, in which case we had doubtless seen an end to it before now, and greatly to our interest and honour.

We can not be fayed to act with all our might, unless we reward the brave, and punish the coward; that we have been very deficient in the latter, the protection of several offenders by sea and land testify to our great shame, and detriment.

The present ministry have doubtless promoted naval expeditions more than their two immediate predecessors; and the success which has attended their measures in two instances will, I hope, make them pursue the blow at sea with vigour.

To act with all our might in the present situation of our affairs, the insurance of the ships of the enemy should be prohibited; as it is the cause of many more adventurers at sea among them than otherwise there would be; nor should we fill the magazines of the enemy, which without our assistance must remain empty, and consequently defeat all their hopes of a successful campaign. It has been always reckoned a great part of soldiery to contrive means to starve the enemy into submission, when it has been impracticable to beat them into it: No man therefore who wishes well to England can look on the scheme of exporting corn to the French, but with the greatest abhorrence and resentment.

As to the success of the French, and our entirely neglecting a land war, the author says, "We were a people, and not afraid of the menaces of foreigners, when Charles the fifth was in possession of all Spain, a large part of Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany: And we preserved our own when

Charles the Great had Germany and France, and no inconsiderable part of Spain: And if France was much more powerful than she now is, who has now the extent of dominions as under Charlemagne by above half, we might still maintain the sovereignty of the seas, if our liberties at home were inviolably supported, and if we did not waste our treasures in foreign countries, and in schemes very foreign to the good of England.

From the *Westminster Journal*, Dec. 26.

The importance of NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA Scotia and its importance to this kingdom and our northern colonies is not generally known. (For its extent and situation, see the map and plan in Jan. 1746.) Its soil and productions are nearly the same as in New-England.

As it has often changed masters, its improvements are much inferior to the other colonies. The French having possessed it generally 'till 1710, its inhabitants were then computed at 3, or 4000, including the native Indians. These inhabitants, by capitulation on the surrender of Annapolis-Royal, were permitted to enjoy their estates and religion, on taking the oaths to the British government, and these privileges were confirmed to them by treaty: since which they have increased so fast, that at the commencement of the present war, they were computed at 25,000 souls. But as no care was ever taken to establish a civil government in the province, and the whole body of French and Indians are of the Romish faith, no Protestants have attempted to settle among them. At this day there is not one English family there, without the walls of Annapolis-Royal; Conso, the only English settlement besides, having been destroyed at the opening of the war.

These being constantly stocked with missionaries from France, have imbibed the strongest prejudice against protestantism, and are so firmly fixed in their attachment to the French crown, that they wish for nothing more ardently than to be re-united to it, and have manifested, on all occasions, a readiness to join in the reduction of Annapolis; and the security they are in from the protection of the French of St John's island, (see the said map) such as deserted from Cape Breton after its reduction, and the native Indians, makes it very difficult to call them to an account.

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As the French and Indian enemy are
in possession of the whole country, ex-
cept a small district under command of
the cannon of *Annapolis*, this possession
seems to be farther strengthened, not only
by the reduction of *Canso*, but by
their having probably erected forts at
Chagnette, *Gaspé*, *Chesbush*, and several
other places of consequence, which have
not been visited by our ships or troops
since *D'Anville's* disaster. See Vol. XVI.
p. 577.

I have been more particular, to shew
why the French may at a congress claim
this province, of which they have actual
possession, as an equivalent for *Cape Bre-
ton*. And if one must be given up, it
is beyond all dispute that *Nova Scotia* is
worth more to France than that island
and *Newfoundland* together, considering
its extent, cultivation, timber for ships,
mills, mines, furs, provisions, multi-
tude of fine harbours, and fishing-banks,
which give place to none in the world:
besides, it is already more populous, in
proportion to its extent, than any part
of *Canada*, and has above half as many
inhabitants as that whole country, who
wait only the reduction of *Annapolis* to
avow themselves openly our profess'd
enemies, to the amount of 4000 strong
hardy fellows, inur'd to toil, and hard
service.

Most of these advantages, are such as
Cape Breton wants; and the most mathe-
rial, such as it never can have. Nor
does it fall short of that island in regard
to its commodious situation for the cod-
fishery.

This province being of such conse-
quence, it will appear very extraordi-
nary, that, notwithstanding *Annapolis-
Royal*, the only fortress in it, was, at
the opening of the war, garrison'd with
only about 80 men, many of which
were render'd incapable of service, not
above 100 have ever arrived there
from *England* to their relief since;
which, with the old troops, and the
shatter'd remains of those taken at *Cin-
so*, amount in the whole to about 200
men.

This true, the general assembly at
Boston, upon application from Col. *Mas-
carene*, gave liberty to some gentlemen
in *New England* to raise four compa-
nies of volunteers, which they did at
their own expence. These were sent
to *Annapolis* in July, 1744, and rais'd
the siege of the place then, and were
continued on duty two years after. Since
that, on *D'Anville's* arrival on the coast,
part of a regiment rais'd for the abor-

tive *Canada* expedition, [See Vol. XVII,
p. 445.] were detach'd from *Boston* to
strengthen the garrison; which being
continued there in July last, the assem-
bly at *Boston* repeatedly demanded their
return of Gov. *Shirley*, which he has
since complied with.

'Tis also said, that the French have
evacuated that province; but this must
be understood of the *Canadians* only; the
gros of the French force in *Nova Scotia*
being compos'd of the inhabitants of
St John's island, deserted French from
Cape Breton, and some of the *Nova-Sco-
tians*, who generally retire every winter
to the remote parts of the province, and
lie there ready for fresh attacks early in
the spring.

On the other hand, let us see what
the French have done. In 1744 they
invested *Annapolis* three times with a
land force; but were repuls'd, and the
garrison saved, by the volunteers from
New England. In 1746 the grand at-
tempt was made by *D'Anville*, [See Vol.
XVI. p. 577.] and the place block'd
up by the French and Indians for a con-
siderable time, in expectation of his
joining them, which never happened;
and this year we find the French force,
destined for that service, has been bro't
into *England* by the admirals *Anson*
and *Warren*.

We have a further account of the ar-
rival of three ships of war, and eight
transports with troops, at *Canada*, with
a design, it is thought, to attack *Anna-
polis* early in the spring.

Thus we see the French are unwar-
ried in their attempts to recover this
place; and we, on the other hand, as
remarkably easy whether they succeed
or not: for it is now thought to be very
secure, tho' not garrison'd with above
200 men, six or seven officers, no offi-
cers of the train, nor above 10 or 12
ferry gunners and matrosses. At the
same time the place has near 50 cannon
well mounted, four mortars, and several
coehorns, and requires four times
that number of troops to make a proper
defence against the enemy's force in the
country, if they have field pieces and
coehorns provided in their attack, which
it is no difficult matter for them to bring
against it. In a word, under such cir-
cumstances, with the present strength,
it could not possibly hold out a month
against the French and Indians only, with-
out any troops from *Old France*.

The situation of this place is such,
that a naval force can do little or no exe-
cution against it, nor much in its de-
fence

force against a land force.

I think it is therefore evident, from what has been observed, and from the unlimited expence the French have been at in their hitherto fruitless attempts to reduce this province, that 'tis worth the preserving; that 'tis, I may venture to say, equal to Canada and Cape Breton together; that if we hold it in its entire extent, and preclude the French from Newfoundland and Cape-Breton, Canada will of course come to nothing, as it is so remote, its navigation at best very difficult, and half the year impracticable. The Canadians will have then little more to depend on than the fur-trade, which, by good management, might soon be wrested out of their hands by the Hudson's-bay company on one side, and New-York on the other. By this means they would have no footing in north America, except Louisiana on Mississippi river.

I mention Nova Scotia in its full extent; because, tho' all this country was called *L'Acadie* before its cession to the English, the French have now fix'd that name, and we, to ape them, that of *Acadia*, to the Peninsula only, which commences at *Chignecto*, and they have cantoned a large part of the remainder into a province, by the name of *Gaspesia*, lying to the west of the gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and on the south side of Canada river. Here they have carry'd on a fine fishery for these 20 years, and continue it without interruption to this time, notwithstanding our possession of Cape Breton, and having a number of ships to cruise in those seas.

It is therefore necessary that *Annapolis* should be strengthened more effectually than it is at present, but that a possession be got and maintained in other parts of Nova Scotia, by fortifying *Canso*, *Chebuicta*, and some other places where the inhabitants are most numerous, to keep them in obedience, and prevent the occasional supplies they afford the enemy.

It is oftentimes observed, that if the French should succeed in taking *Annapolis*, it would be no difficult matter to retake it again. This may be true indeed; but both we and the French know, to our mutual cost, what chargeable things American expeditions are; and this place never could be regain'd at a less expence than was incur'd at the taking of *Louisbourg*, as the enemy would be sure of 4 or 5000 fighting men always ready in the province to defend it: but less than the interest of such a sum would

effectually serve our purpose in preserving it.

And whenever a peace is concluded with the French, the boundaries of this province ought to be well attended to; for if they are suffered to keep possession of *Gaspesia*, or any part of *Newfoundland*, they will soon have a second *Louisbourg*.

N.B. The foregoing account of the importance of Nova Scotia agrees with the memorials which Mr Vaughan, who understood those countries extremely well (see vol. 16. p. 213, 214.) had some time before his death prepared to lay before the king and council; this gentleman, who first proposed the taking Cape Breton, had also formed a scheme for the reduction of Quebec and Canada, and to demonstrate it, had marked out upon 6 or more of our maps of Canada, the incroachments of the French, and the places proper to be taken to facilitate the enterprise, which he made much to depend on the settling and strengthening Nova Scotia.

January 25, 1748.

The markets at Bear-key having been larger than for some time past, and great quantities of corn bought up, probably (say the Newspapers) to supply the French, we thought it proper to insert further arguments published against such design. (See p. 20)

LETTERS to the Printers of the Daily Papers, on Attempts to supply the French with Corn.

S I R,

IT has been said in the papers, that a bill was preparing to prohibit the exportation of corn to France, I wish the fact was true: your readers may perhaps be ignorant of the real grounds for such a bill, and therefore I have here sent you a true state of the case for their information.

In short, the French have apply'd to our court for leave to import 400,000 quarters of wheat into their country, for which, by all accounts, they are in the utmost distress; and have offer'd 2 l. 10 s. a quarter for the same, besides a crown a quarter freightage: now let it be consider'd that every quarter of good wheat will weigh near 480 pounds. A pound of bread is sufficient for a soldier one day; a pound of wheat will more than make a pound of bread; consequently 400,000 quarters will maintain 400,000 men 480 days, or above 15 months; or 100,000 for five years: Would it not therefore be the height of folly in us to enable our enemies to protract the war so long against us, when providence has put it in our power to starve them into peace? — All I shall add is, that, if our governors think fit to grant them their request, we may compli-

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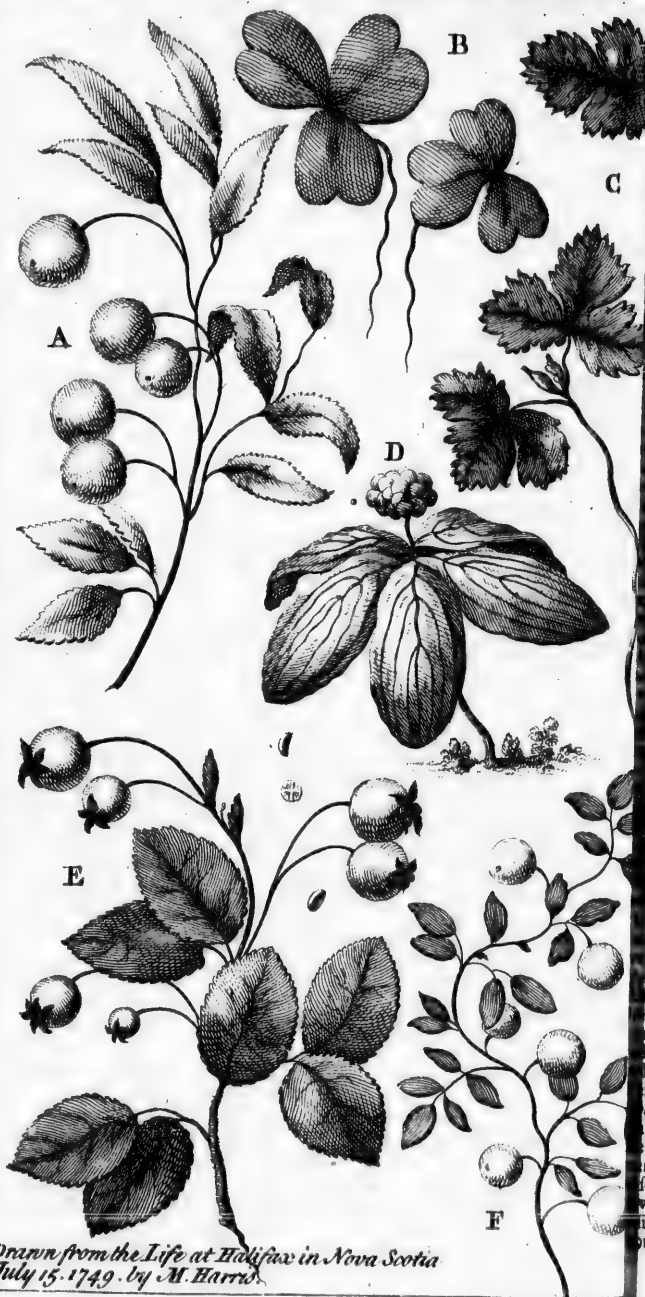
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*Drawn from the Life at Halifax in Nova Scotia
July 15. 1749. by M. Harris.*

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ver of working miracles; and constantly they had a double evidence of our Lord's divine mission; an evidence equal, both with regard to the act that produced it, and the way in which it was produced; and an evidence which it would be as difficult to have to have differ'd in any respect, as would be to shew, that we, who have neither miracles performed, nor prophecies fulfilled, by our Lord, do admit his divine mission, rather in consequence of the one proof than of the other, when both rest upon the same foundation, that of testimony only. But, Sir, in all this I go upon supposition, that the prophecies were re-intended of old, and urged in the Gospel, as evidences of our Lord's divine mission; whereas, should this be admitted not to be true, and that they rather were offer'd to remove the prejudices the Jews had conceived against our Lord, on account of some things observed in his life, which they did not reconcile with the notions they had form'd of the Messiah's person and government, the dispute which I am here been considering would appear doubly frivolous, and, on that account, very unworthy the attention and labour bestowed upon it. However, I go on still upon the same supposition, and would fain ask, with regard to the former matter in debate (the manner in which this supposed evidence is to be used) whether any person that honestly searches after truth, and would not be thought to delight in paradoxes, or to shew his wit and learning, can make it a serious question to himself, whether the prophecies should be taken literally or figurally, or whether the evidence we now suppose them to afford, comes from all the prophetic circumstances brought together to form the character of the Messiah, or from any such circumstance considered singly and independently by itself? For instance, it should seem very clear to any man of common understanding, that our Lord's suffering death on the cross, which was foretold by the prophets, and on that account asserted in the New Testament, to be a circumstance which *proved* our Lord to fulfil) was not alone sufficient to prove our Lord to be the Messiah, because the Thieves that were crucified with him, might otherwise have pretended to be the Messiah, as well as he, but that it was needful to shew that his hands and his side could be pierced, and not one of his

bones broken; and what appears requisite in this one particular of the Messiah's character, is equally requisite with regard to all the rest. I mean, it is not enough to shew that our Lord actually suffer'd, as had been foretold, in order to maintain the justness of his pretensions to the Messiahship, but it must be shewn besides that he fulfilled as punctually every other characteristic specified by the prophets, such as his birth, the place of his birth, &c. In truth, if of all the actions the prophets foretold of the Messiah, there had been but one which our Lord had not fulfilled in the very manner predicted, the Jews would have had reason to object to his claim to that character, and we should have been greatly stagger'd in our faith in him, as such. But, as I said before, it should be proved first that the prophecies afford any evidence at all in the sense contended for, and that they are not rather urged, by our Lord and his Apostles, to clear and justify those particulars of his life to which the Jews objected, by shewing them to have been foretold by the prophets, and needful to have been fulfilled by whatever person should pretend to be the Messiah.

Yours, &c. T. D.

Of the CROCODILE.

To complete your account of the Crocodile, I send you the following extract.

Yours, &c. J. M.

THO' no creature be more famous in history, being even worshipped as a Deity by very considerable nations, yet the antients accounts of it are all erroneous, nor have the moderns much mended the matter, except that curious naturalist M. Seba of Amsterdam, whose collection of animals was perhaps never equalled, and from whom the following description of the large Crocodile is transcribed, as unexceptionable. Within the mouth of this beast are two jaws of pointed teeth; its eyes are large, fiery, projecting out of the head, and secured within an osseous orbit, but immoveable, so that they can only see, as they walk, straight forward. The upper part of the snout and forehead consists of one fixed bone, reaching to the ears, which are broad, surrounded with a little border, and growing near the joint of the upper jaw, where also the largest scales begin. The upper part of its body is fenced with rhomboidal scales, so closely jointed together that no separation is discernable, with

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with a circular streak on each. They are of a deep saffron yellow, mixt with a dark bay. All along the sides and back, to the end of the tail, are dented ranges of bosses.---The scales on its thighs, legs, and toes, are beautifully variegated with a light yellow and a bright chestnut. Some Crocodiles have five toes both on their fore and hind feet, others having only four toes on their hind feet; but the fore-feet have universally five toes, with pointed and crooked nails; so that, in reality, they are not so much like the foot of a beast as a man's hand, with the four fingers and thumb extended: besides, in aquatic crocodiles, the toes of the hind-feet are joined by a membrane like those of a goose.

They chiefly haunt such large rivers as the *Niger*, *Ganges*, *Nile*, or near the sea-shore, never launching out far, either for fear of other monsters, or the convenience of laying their eggs in the sand, to be hatch'd by the sun; these are from 20 to 50 in number, in bigaels equal to a goose-egg, with a thicker but more brittle shell. The contiguous tunicle is both thicker and tougher than that in a goose-egg. When the little animal has first thrust his head thro' these two, he is not able to get his fore-feet and the rest of the body out of the shell, for the navel-string is connected with the yolk of the egg; and closely wrapt about the fœtus, being the conveyance of that nourishment whereby, at length, it gathers strength entirely to free itself from every obstruction. Thus the decrease of the yolk being the growth of the embryo, when it leaves the shell, it carries along with it the remainder of the yolk, contained in a membrane fasten'd to the navel-string. Besides this string, there is another ligament, like the after-birth, whose ends join to the inward tunicle, and to the belly of the fœtus. Upon its being hatch'd, the navel-string and the after-birth detach themselves from the parts to which they were connected; and thus the infant crocodile is enabled to begin his life of rapine.

In the same gentleman's collection is a *Pipa*, an *East Indian* beast, of whom he says, that, contrary to the course of nature, it is known to breed its young within the skin upon the back; though the greatest wonder is, how the seed of the male can penetrate thro' its back, being osseous, or pervade its intricate pores, so as to unite in the gradual formation of a fœtus, which actually is

conceived there. The male has two round testicles, and these are the instruments of generation, which, upon the nicest search, he is found to have either within or without.---He is also a *Salamander*, which is a kind of armed lizard; they are very numerous in the islands of *East India*. If the creature cannot protect its body against the flames, according to the vulgar notion, it really can against burning cold, quenching them by a slimy matter which it emits, as appears from a letter related in N^o 21 of the *Phil. Transf.*

Conscientious Doubt, p. 21. solved.

Mr URBAN, *Wijbeek*, Feb.

IN a pretty print done at *Rome*, per me, is represented a young woman suckling her aged father, and giving the following solution of her case, which is parallel to that of the anxious person (in your last, p. 21) who is in suspense between his *Parents* and *Children*.
Hinc Pater, hinc Natus; Charitas me impetrat; utrumque;
Sed prius hunc servo, gignere quem nequeo.

ENGLISH'D.

My Child and Father vital nurture crave,
Parental, filial, fondness both would save;
But if a Nursling only one can live,
I choose to save the life I cannot give.

MARSH

Halifax in Nova Scotia, Dec. 7, 1749

Dear Sir,

I have at various times given you the best accounts I was able of the state of affairs in this colony. The summer was beautiful beyond description, and even the conception of those who were always confined within the liquid waves of *Britain*. As to the winter, which you know I always dreaded, I do assure you I have felt severer weather in *England*. The people acquainted with the climate say, that it began this year sooner than was ever known in the memory of man; and assure me likewise, that it will not be more severe, than it has been already; if so, there is no danger to be apprehended from it: This you will readily grant, when I tell you, notwithstanding the tenderness of my constitution, to which you are no stranger, that I have not added a single thing, notwithstanding as a great coat, to my dress, since I have been in this province.

When I look back upon the 21st of June, the day of our arrival, I am astonish'd to see the progress made; there are already above 400 habitable houses

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Doubt, p. 21. solved.

Wisebech, Feb. 17.

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GLISH'D.

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va Scotia, Dec. 7, 1749

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Flourishing Settlement in Nova Scotia --- Plants there. 73

within the fortifications, and not less
than zoo without. So surprizing is the
growth of this colony I so great the hap
piness of being ruled by one, who has
no other interest at heart, but that of
making thousands happy! (see p. 84.)

From my soul I wish that all other
governors would copy such an amiable
example of imitation; he does not, like
most others, gripe and squeeze to accu
mulate a fortune: on the contrary, he
gives no profit to himself from any
thing, but, with the most unexampled
generosity, gives all places and commis
sions gratis, to the most deserving, nor
offers his officers to take any fees at pre
sent. You know what an English rabble
(and the greatest part of this colony
are such) you know they are generally
unmulus, refractory, full of discon
tent and murmurings, capricious in de
manding favours, not long satisfied with
present concessions, and nor seldom a
sailing them by a restless importunity for
more. Such generally is the rabble of
mankind; and such were many of the set
tlers of this province; but by his pru
gent management, and proper genero
sity, by his condescension, candour, and
fidelity, the governor has charm'd the
rers' fury, and turned a sad tumultuous
rabble into a tractable and quiet people.
They now work with ten times the alac
rity they did at first, are patient under
appointments, and when they meet
with a repulse, they conclude their pe
titions to have been unreasonable, from
firm persuasion, that as his excel'ency
is their true interek at heart, they can
not ask with reason, but what he grants
with pleasure. Yours, &c. &c.

EXPLANATION of the Plate of Nova
Scotia PLANTS, by a Person that
saw them on the Spot; illustrated by
a very eminent English Botanist.

This berry is very delicate, and in
viting to the eye, and resembles a red
duke cherry, but is deadly poison:
the stalk is soft, like a lilly's, and the
leaf like the willow, and is about 2
feet 6 inches high. — This seems to
be a kind of Nighshade; but as there
is no description of the seed and flower,
so it is impossible to say, with certainty,
what it is.

Indian sorrel, differing only in shape
from that in England. — This is the
common oxys.

Snake-root, of which here is plenty.
A scarlet berry, of a fine colour, 2
about 13 inches high; it grows in the

[Gent. Mag. FEB. 1749.]

woods, on high rocky places, and is
very plentiful here. — This, by the
leaf, appears to be the Herba Paris;
but the fruit is more like the Chama
morus.

E This country cherry: it is on the
side next the sun red, the other side
white, has 4 seeds in the middle,
and of a very pleasant taste, much like
an English cherry; though, I think,
more pleasant; the same size of the
drawing. — This is a Mespilus; but,
by the drawing, is different from any
we know.

F The dwarf apple, which runs along
the ground like ivy: the leaf is like
thyme, the berry is in shape and sub
stance like an apple, of a fine acid
taste; when ripe is full of seeds, the
same size as the print. — This is the
Oxyococcos, or Vaccinia palustris. — A
like fruit grows in Newfoundland,
called Baked Apples, from the taste.

ABSTRACT of an Essay on the National
Debt, and National Capital; by An
drew Hook, Esq; Dedicated to the
Rt Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq;

T HE Author undertakes to shew,
that the National Debt is but a
diminutive part of the National Cap
ital, and to give a practicable scheme,
whereby the whole may, with great fa
cility, be paid off, at once, exclusive of
the aid of the sinking fund, and without
any diminution of the present Revenues
of the crown.

As a proof that Commerce is the source
of wealth and power, he observes, in
his Dedication, that since its infant itate
in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, it has ad
vanced to such a degree of maturity,
that the annual superflucration or increm
ent of our national stock, over and
above the expences of the people, sur
passes, at this day, the revenues of the
French king, and doubles the produce
of the mines of Peru and Mexico; con
sequently, that a King of Great Britain,
reigning in the hearts of his subjects, at
the head of a British parliament and
wise ministry, is the richest and most po
tent prince in Europe; and adds that, if
the clamours artfully raised concerning
the danger of a national bankruptcy,
have no real foundation in reason and
nature.

To dispel the clouds thrown over
this subject, he considers the total in
trinsic value of the nation under three
articles: 1. The quantity of our coin,
2. Of personal stock. 3. The value of
all the lands of the kingdom.

K

By

By several judicious calculations on facts * in Dr Davenant's *Discourses on the Revenue*, he infers that our current cash cannot be less than thirty millions.

After some remarks also on Sir Wm Petty's calculations, he enters on Art. 2. of *personal stock*, by the following quotation from an author not named: "If

"you go into the house of the meanest cottager, you will find some sort of furniture within, besides his own tools; and generally some little stock without doors; all which, together, may amount to three or four pounds, or probably much more, tho' this man shall never have five shillings at once by him throughout the year.—

"If you go into a farmer's house, and examine his circumstances, you will find he has seldom more by him than thirty or forty shillings, if so much, except for a few days after a fair, and 'till he has carry'd it to his landlord; whereas his constant stock in his house, barton, barns and grounds, of all kinds, shall be worth upwards of two hundred pounds. If you survey a common shopkeeper's house, you will rarely meet with more than ten or twelve pounds in the till, tho', at the same time, the stock in his shop alone is worth three or four hundred pounds.

"If you examine the houses of wholesale dealers, you will find such as are worth ten or twelve thousand pounds, and upwards, have seldom above two or three hundred pounds in specie lying by them; and merchants, worth twenty or thirty thousand pounds, who have the most occasion for money at command, will not often keep more in cash at their bankers than a thousand or fifteen hundred pounds, and much less than this sum in general; and 'tis well known that the *lawyers* themselves are so far from keeping any of their own money by them, that they keep but a part only of what is deposited in their hands by other persons; without which they would have no advantage. And, lastly, if you enquire into the state of gentlemen's

houses, from peers to those of the lowest rank, it will be found that the ready money by them is a very small part of their plate, jewels, furniture, and stock of all kinds: so that in the

"The Dr, from the mint accounts, determined the increase of national cash thus:—

In 1620 four mill.—in 1660 fourteen mill.—in 1683 eighteen mill. a half; by a like ratio, says Mr Cook, in 1749, it must be near thirty millions.

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"whole circle of people of all degrees, the sum lying by them, in ready cash, does not appear to be one twentieth part of their whole stock, i. e. of the whole stock of the kingdom."

He infers, therefore, that the total of personal stock, exclusive of the coin, which is thirty millions, cannot be estimated at less than twenty times that sum, viz. six hundred millions.

The value in fee of all the lands in the kingdom, he makes to be three hundred and seventy millions (supposing from the land tax at 4s. producing two millions annually, tho' not assessed at half their value, that the yearly rents are twenty millions) which is but 8 1/2 years purchase. That these sums added together make the national capital to be one thousand millions: viz. 1749.

Cash stock 30,000,000
Personal stock 600,000,000
Land stock 370,000,000

1,000,000,000

He proves this state by just deduction from Dr Davenant's established facts, compares them with Sir Wm Petty's estimates, and differs so very little from both, that it must, he says, evince the modesty of his computations.

Hence it appears that the national debt of 80 millions, taking it 'in round numbers, is to the national capital as 1 to 12. Now we appeal to every impartial judge, whether that may not be justly reputed in the most flourishing circumstances, whose debt do not amount to a twelfth part of his capital? Having also shewn that the annual increment of the capital stock is near eleven millions, and the annual income not less than a hundred million, and of which the annual interest paid on the national debt is not a thirtieth part, he says that the increment ought being apply'd for that purpose, would pay off the whole debt within few years; and then concludes, "That the nation is so little impaired by the public debts, that it stands at present as full vigour, both for defence and offence, as it ever did in the most flourishing times of his majesty's royal predecessors, and that all the clamour of the weak and wicked raised on this topic, 'are destitute of any real foundation in the nature of things, and ought not to give a single person a moment's uneasiness.—From what has been said, most that will see with their own eyes, may perceive that the payment off the national debt is not a matter

item must be considered as a side, as it is on each side prodigious, ing to the t it; for a have had ther of 30, number of to the num or seats.

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Essay on the Marine of the Antients.

III

stem must require a galley of a prodigious bulk to have 15 or 20 tire of oars on a side, as it amounts to 30 or 40 rowers on each side of the galley. The more prodigious length of the galley, according to the third system, quite overthrows it; for a galley of 20 tires of oars must have had sixty rowers on each side, another of 30, 90 rowers, and so on, the number of rowers increasing according to the number of oars on the three decks or seats.

Among all the historians which so often mention Biremes, Triremes, &c. not one affords us any precise idea of them. We are equally at a loss about their construction on antique medals and basso relievos.

M. Deslandes looks upon the stupendous galley of Ptolemy Philopatrias a fiction; or if there ever was such a vessel, it, and Hiero's galley, must have been built on piles, and only in the shape of a galley. The like may be said of other enormous masses, fashion'd like a galley, and made fast to keys with cables or chains, either to serve at public spectacles, or particular entertainments. The like are to be seen at Constantinople and Venice for the diversion of the people.

Several had two rudders, one at the prow, and t'other at the stern, to tack about the more readily. The Roman galleys were but lightly ballasted, nor did they want much, being only employed in smooth seas; whereas the Gaulish ships were flat-bottomed, and very unweildy; besides, being very lofty towards the head and stern, they required to be well ballasted. The barks of trees supply'd them with tackling; they carry'd only one very tall mast, with two long yards on it; the sails of Mediterranean ships were of flax, whereas those which sailed on the ocean always had them of supple skins, well tanned. These sails were diversly painted, for the better observing orders, something like to what is this day used. They had pumps to clear the ships of water, and leads to sound the bottoms for safe anchorage.

The author, after an explicit description of the proportions observed by the antients in their ships and galleys, proceeds to examine the position and bigness of the oars, which very probably are of antienter date than sails. It is not certainly known what were the dimensions of the antient galley oars; but those used in our largest galleys, do not exceed 36 or 40 feet in length: They are one whole sick, and in length about two breadths of the galley. Three

feet is the fixt distance between each oar, that the rowers may not incumber each other, but their arms have free scope.

Supposing, he says, only a distance of five feet betwixt each stage, the author infers that the oars of the third row must have been above 100 foot long; which being a palpable impossibility, he concludes, that historians, for want of being duly informed themselves (which is too often the case) have misled us; or that these ships, which did contain so great a number of rowers, were built only for pomp and parade, without any view to usefulness in war or commerce. All these argumentations may be further strengthened by others, drawn from the equilibrium, which must be punctually kept up in a ship, as well when at rest, as when under sail. If the question in debate be brought to the test in hydrostatics, it will be evident that in the structure, which authors attribute to them, the ships of the antients could not keep the sea. To the objection, that the secret of the antients in building their Biremes and Triremes may have been lost, Deslandes very plausibly shows that mathematical arts, far from decaying, improve from age to age, tho' any particular knack, or secret, in drugs, &c. may be lost.

The argument drawn from the basso relievos, upon the Columna Trajana at Rome, appears a very slight one to M. Deslandes. On account of the irregularity and confusion in what is look'd upon as Biremes and Triremes; and the like may be said of those medals, on which some will pretend to discern several tire of oars; the respective differences can hardly be express'd within the compass of a medal. He at length comes to lay down his own conjecture, about the frame of the antient galleys, and, particularly of the Triremis, which was their most usual fighting ship. The structure of a Triremis exhibits several rows, or tires, of oars, without having recourse to any alteration in the frame of the galley. According to him, the first row reached from the prow to the mast; the second from the mast to the after castle, and the third row was along the after castle and poop, and this was the disposition in a compleat Triremis. The three stories were raised above each other, amphitheatrically, and all communication betwixt them was blinded, in the time of action, that if any misfortune befel one of the tires, the others might not be disheartened at it. The rowers in every story, were intermix'd with soldiers, call-

716 1749

called *Clasari*, who had their particular function in fight. The *Thalamuses*, whose post was upon the prow, were to do their utmost to disable the enemy's ships, in which they made use of large pieces of painted steel, and iron or brass crow's, of which the prow was full. The *Zygites* were continually plying their oars, to work the ship to the best advantage. The *Tribantes*, who were placed on the upper story, were for a close engagement, galling the enemy with arrows, stones, and fiery darts; and above these stood the pilots. There appears to have been 10 benches on each story, which make 30 oars, or rowers, of a side, a number which answers to the modern practice. M. Deslandes judges that a Tartan, as to the head and stern, is not very unlike an antique galley. Were the *Triremes* the largest ships, very few passages in the ancient authors would remain obscure; but the difficulty lies in the *Quadriremis*, *Quinqueremis*, *Deciromis*, &c. with regard to which, our author thinks the historians must have amplified. [As Deslandes had the work long in hand, it is strange he takes no notice of Dr Arbuthnot.]

It is with great pleasure that we voluntarily insert the following Advertisement, printed in every London Gazette from its date, and paid for in most of the London newspapers. This pleasure, and this willingness, arise from the relation that the design of the advertisement has to a favourite scheme, which we published in our Magazine for July last, p. 293-4, inserted in the succeeding Mag. p. 343 (also on other occasions) and received in our Supplement by a Copper Plate, emblematically representing the discharged seamen and soldiers, with Britannia at their head, petitioning the Power of Wisdom for employment in the fishery, &c. That it is now brought so near to maturity, by those in power, ought to be acknowledged with gratitude, by all who are likely to receive any advantage thereby; which 'tis hoped will be many millions, and to latest posterity; and that this is only an earnest of the improvement of the arts of peace, which the power may expect from the recommendation. *W. S. 1749*

Whitehall, March 1749.

A Proposal having been presented unto his majesty, for the establishing a civil government in the province of Nova Scotia in North America, as also for

the better peopling and settling the said province, and extending and improving the fishery thereof, by granting lands within the same, and giving other encouragements to such of the officers and private men, lately dismissed his majesty's land and sea service, as shall be willing to settle in the said province; And his majesty having signified his royal approbation of the purport of the said proposals, the right honourable the lords commissioners for trade and plantations do, by his majesty's command, give notice, that proper encouragement will be given to such of the officers and private men lately dismissed his majesty's land and sea service, as are willing to accept of grants of land, and to settle with or without families in the province of Nova Scotia.

That 50 acres of land will be granted in fee-simple to every private soldier, or seaman, free from the payment of any quit-rents or taxes, for the term of ten years; at the expiration whereof, no person to pay more than 1 s. per Ann. for every 50 acres so granted.

That a grant of 10 acres, over and above the said 50 acres, will be made to each private soldier or seaman having a family, for every person, including women and children, of which his family shall consist; and further grants made to them, on the like conditions, as their families shall encrease, or in proportion to their abilities to cultivate the same.

That 80 acres, on like conditions, will be granted to every officer under the rank of ensign in the land service, and that of lieutenant in the sea service; and to such as have families, 15 acres, over and above the said 80 acres, for every person of which their family shall consist.

That 200 acres, on like conditions, will be granted to every ensign, 300 to every lieutenant, 400 to every captain, and 600 to every officer above the rank of captain in the land service, as also the like quantity of 400 acres, and on the like conditions, to every lieutenant in the sea service, and 600 acres to every captain; and to such of the abovementioned officers as have families, a further grant of 30 acres will be made, over and above their respective quotas, for every person of which their families shall consist.

That the lands will be parcelled out to the settlers as soon as possible after their arrival, and a civil government established, whereby they will enjoy all the

the liberties, enjoy any other of America, and taken for their

That all of the above families, be saged, as all months after

That the arms and alledged need a proper quills for husbanding their land, lying on the purposes as support.

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any other of the colonies and plantations
in America, under his majesty's govern-
ment; and proper measures will also be
taken for their security and protection.

That all such as are willing to accept
of the above proposals, shall, with their
families, be subducted during their pas-
sage, as also for the space of twelve
months after their arrival.

That they shall be furnished with
arms and ammunition as far as will be
judged necessary for their defence, with
a proper quantity of materials and uten-
sils for husbandry, clearing and cultivat-
ing their lands, erecting habitations, car-
rying on the fishery, and such other
purposes as shall be necessary for their
support.

That all such persons as are desirous
of engaging in the above settlement, do
transmit by letter, or personally give in
their names, signifying in what regi-
ment or company, or on board what
ship they last served, and, if they have
families, what number of persons be-
longing to such families they intend to
carry with them, distinguishing the age
and quality of each person, to any of the
following officers, appointed to receive
and enter the same in books open for
that purpose, viz.

John Pownall, Esq; solicitor and clerk
of the reports to the Lords Commis-
sioners for Trade and Plantations,
at their office at *Whitehall*.

John Ruffel, Esq; commissioner of his
majesty's navy at *Portsmouth*.

Philip Vanbrugh, Esq; commissioner
of his majesty's navy at *Plymouth*.

And that proper notice will be given
of the said books being closed so soon as
the intended number shall be completed,
or at latest on the 7th of April.

It is proposed that the transports shall
be ready to receive such persons on
board on the 10th of April, and be ready
to set on the 20th; and that timely no-
tice will be given of the place or places
to which such persons are to repair in
order to embark.

That for the benefit of the settlement,
the same conditions which are proposed
to private soldiers or seamen, shall like-
wise be granted to carpenters, ship-
wrights, smiths, masons, joiners, brick-
makers, bricklayers, and all other arti-
ficers, necessary in building or husband-
ry, not being private soldiers or sea-
men.

That the same conditions as are pro-
posed to those who have served in the
(*Gent. Mag.* MARCH 1749.)

capacity of ensign, shall extend to all
surgeons*, whether they have been in his
majesty's service or not, upon their
producing proper certificates of their be-
ing duly qualified.

By order of the Right Honourable
the Lords Commissioners for Trade
and Plantations.

THOMAS HILL, Secretary.

[* See surgeon's reasonable letter, Vol.
XVIII. p. 261.]

*Tho' we gave some Account of Nova Sco-
tia in our last Vol. p. 30, it may not be
improper to add two or three passages
from a pamphlet, written by Mr Otis
Little, who has been in several parts
of the country, and who affirms the
French descriptions of it are not faith-
fully given. (See Vol. xvi. p. 73 B)*

NOVA SCOTIA extends from North
to South about 120 leagues, and
from East to West about 100, compre-
hending all the land between Cape Sa-
ble and Canso on the South-East, and
the river of St Lawrence on the North-
West; and besides its being equally
commodious with Newfoundland for the
fishery, its harbours are so numerous
and fine, as not to be exceeded in any
part of the world. It abounds with sal-
mon, trout, eels, and several other sorts
of fresh-water fish, and there is plenty of
wild fowl of different sorts; its woods
are stocked with deer, rabbits, and an
uncommon variety of furr'd animals; its
soil is very fertile, producing all kinds
of grain, and provisions; the country
is covered with ash, beech, elm, fir,
maple, cedar, and pines fit for naval u-
ses, and abounds with lime-stones and
fine quarries for building.

It will soon be in the power of the
settlers here to support themselves, for
in clearing and subduing their lands,
they will be paid for their labour, by
converting the produce into ship-timber,
planks, masts, deal-boards, shingles,
staves and hoops; all which may be car-
ried from their plantations to market, by
vessels that will supply them with horses,
cattle, swine, and other necessities, to
stock their improved lands.

With these advantages, 'tis easy to
foresee how soon it is practicable to
bring forward new settlements in a coun-
try, which is so well furnished with sup-
plies, and is so near Boston, a market
that will always take off their produce,
and soon enable them to raise their pro-
visions, to build their houses, and stock
their plantations, and in a few years to

export

export many valuable commodities in vessels of their own. The country is every where apt to produce the best of flax, and in many places is natural for hemp, both which are articles of very great consequence to this kingdom.

And, lastly, it will enable them to secure the cod-fishery to this kingdom, by making it more beneficial and extensive than it ever has been, as the proceeds of their voyages will be remitted to *England* in cash, and the demand for fresh supplies of its commodities will be increased, and its finest nursery for seamen enlarged.

As the country also abounds with pines and firs, it will be capable of supplying this kingdom with the finest deal boards and timber of all kinds, in vessels of its own, which are now imported from *Norway*, the *Baltic*, &c. in foreign bottoms, and drain the nation of immense sums of money.

On the South side of the bay of *Fundy*, 12 leagues from the entrance, lies the gut of *Annapolis*, which is about three quarters of a mile wide, and a mile and a half long, on each of which the land is very mountainous and rocky; the tides are so impetuous, as often to render this a dangerous passage for large vessels, but when they are once in, a most delightful harbour presents itself to view, called the basin of *Annapolis*, being about 3 leagues in length from N. E. to S. W. and two in width, with safe and commodious anchorage in most parts of it for all the ships of *England*; on its South side are two small rivers, and the land is mountainous and rocky; on the N. E. side a little island forms the entrance of *Annapolis* river, which continues navigable for large vessels on that course about ten leagues.

At the mouth of this river are several small villages, from whence 'tis about two short leagues to *Annapolis Royal*, which stands on a point of land, formed by this, and another small river that ranges about S. E. The situation of this fortress being elevated sixty or seventy feet above the level of the river, and standing on its bank, renders an attack from ships almost impracticable, for the strength of the tides makes it very difficult for them to moor, unless it be in the eddy or counter-tide, which brings them too near the shore to do any execution. As it is situate on a level with the *campain*, there is nothing to prevent the regular approaches of an enemy on two sides of the garrison; it is mounted with about forty cannon on four bat-

tions, and has a battery to command the river; its ramparts are of earth, covered with large stocks of timber towards the *fesse*; and it might make a good defence, were its powder magazine bomb proof, which is doubted; and as several of the other magazines and barracks are built of timber, the garrison might easily be burnt out. Upon both sides of this river, several pleasant villages are scattered for thirty miles, containing about 300 families.

On the S. E. side of the bay of *Fundy*, about 30 leagues from the entrance of *Annapolis*, is the bay of *Minas*, or *Minas*, from the report of some valuable mines having been discovered in its neighbourhood, being twelve leagues long, and about three in width, into which the rivers *Canard*, *Cashegat*, *Ysgat*, and some others discharge themselves.

On the northern branch of *Fundy* bay, are several villages, and about 3 leagues up a narrow and deep river stands the town of *Chignecto*; here are about 200 families, the country is very healthy and pleasant, surrounded with fine meadows, which on its West side are more extensive than any thing of the kind in this part of the world, and abounds with rivers, that at high-water are navigable for large vessels; to the Northward of this place, runs the most rapid, and the longest branch of the bay of *Fundy*, about N. N. E. into the main land, which the *French* now call *Gaspasia*, on which are some small villages, but, by reason of the badness of its navigation, they are very little known. North from the entry of *Annapolis* lies the fine river of St. *John*, with a capacious road for ships at its entrance; on the North side of which is a narrow straight, not a pistol shot over, thro' which there is no passing but at the top of the tide, when the water is upon a level; at other times the fall is so considerable, especially at low water, as to make a descent of near 30 feet, being lined on both sides by a solid rock, and having more than forty fathom of water in its middle. This river spreads itself about half a mile in width, and with a gentle current towards its outlet admits of a delightful navigation for large ships 50 or 60 miles into the country, and much farther for small vessels; from its several branches the *Indians* traverse this part of the continent, by transporting their *ponies* by land across some short spaces, call'd by them carrying places: Here are no more than 3 or 4 *French* families; the forces

viz. six of 4 guns, two bomb batteries, and an army. The enemy having in the series to play them very many of making of 2 guns, the batteries were likewise who undertakers might point.

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In this considerable g Admiral findi ordered Capt. out of gun-sh before, in ord which he at having come i vented his gett my began car in the mornin mage, except *Vigilant*, and whose thigh ball, and wh he being a very

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viz. six of 24, and two 18 pounders; one of 4 guns, two 24 and two 18 pounders; one bomb battery of 5 large mortars, and 15 royals, and another of 15 cohorts.

The enemy, on their part, were not idle, having in the mean time raised 3 fascine batteries to play upon the trenches, which annoyed them very much, and put them to the necessity of making 2 batteries, one of 3, the other of 2 guns, to play against them, 'till the grand batteries were finished, and these 2 batteries were likewise built by the artillery officers, who undertook it voluntarily, that the engineers might not be diverted from the main point.*

Upon the first breaking ground, the Admiral directed Capt. Lisle to order the bomb-ketch in, and to bombard the citadel night and day, which she continued to do; but in very few days the enemy began to bombard her, and had got her length so exactly, that one shell flaved her boat a-stern, and another threw the water in upon her decks, so that she was obliged always to leave off in the day-time.

The season being now far advanced, and the enemy having formed an inundation in the front of the works, so as to render it impossible to carry them on any farther, the Admiral found, there was nothing left to do, but to endeavour to annoy them as much as possible, and thereby reduce them to a necessity of surrendering: and with this view he ordered Capt. Lisle to extend the men of war before the town in line of battle, and warp in, and begin to cannonade the town the morning after the batteries were opened, which he did. The enemy at first returned it very briskly, but soon after slackened, and afterwards continued quiet towards the sea, tho' they plied the batteries warmly on the land side.

In this cannonading, the ships expended a considerable quantity of ammunition; and the Admiral finding it did not answer his end, he ordered Capt. Lisle to haul off in the night out of gun-shot, and to remain in a line as before, in order to be ready to haul in again, which he attempted to do; but the wind having come in from the sea in the night, prevented his getting far enough off, and the enemy began cannonading and bombarding them in the morning, but without doing much damage, except killing one man on board the *Vigilant*, and Capt. Adams of the *Harwich*, whose thigh was carried away by a cannon ball, and whose death was much regretted, he being a very good officer.

Our batteries continued firing, and beat down great part of the defence where the attack was intended, but as they could not carry on the approaches, by reason of the inundation aforementioned, nor were the men sufficient to begin a new attack, or carry on the siege, the Admiral had only to endeavour to

* In the Daily Advertiser of the 16th, it is observed, that the Royal Reg. of Artillery, and the Engineers, have no connection together; and that the former received Admiral Boscawen's thanks for their good services and gallant behaviour.

(Cent. Mag. MARCH 1749.)

make a breach in the curtain, at the distance he then was; which being found impracticable, the enemy having opened a masked battery of 6 guns in the very curtain they then were attempting to make a breach in, and began to open another in the curtain adjoining, so that their fire became much superior to ours, nine of our guns being disabled; the Admiral hereupon called a council of war on September 30, where the state of affairs being taken into consideration, and it appearing, that the strength of the army was reduced above 700 men, since taking the field, and daily lessening by sickness, occasioned by their fatigue; that the ships of war could be of no service against the enemy's works, having cannonaded a whole day without apparent effect; that the monsoons and rainy season were daily expected, which would not only oblige them to raise the siege with the loss of the artillery and stores, but in all probability render the rivers impassable, destroy the roads, and cut off the retreat of the army to Fort St. David, besides the risk of the ships being driven off the coasts: for these reasons it was unanimously resolved to embark the stores and cannon, and raise the siege.

From October 1, to the 4th they were employed in getting off their things from the shore; on the 5th they set fire to the batteries, and re embarked the sailors; and the 6th in the morning the army began to march for Fort St. David, and having demolished the Fort of *Aria Coupin* in their way, they arrived the next evening at Fort St. David.

The several little rivers the army had to pass the last day, were so swelled, and the roads so full of water from the heavy rains that fell the night before, as to make it evident they had moved but just in time, as another such a shower would have rendered them impassable in many places.

The garrison of Pondicherry, by the best accounts the Admiral could procure, consisted of 1800 or 2000 Europeans, and nigh 3000 Blacks; and his whole strength, when he marched from Fort St. David, (exclusive of 1200 Dutch, lent from their settlements, and 2000 Blacks) consisted of 3690 soldiers, 148 artillery people, and 1097 seamen; out of which we lost, during the siege, 757 soldiers, 43 artillery men, and 265 seamen.

As to the Blacks, tho' they were so numerous, they were of no other use than to lie on the skirts of the camp, to prevent our being surprised or harried by the Blacks of the enemy; for they never would maintain any post they were put in, without the Europeans being continually sent to support them. The enemy are said to have lost 500 Europeans in the course of the siege.

Rear Adm. Griffin, in his letters of August 15, at Fort St. David, writes, that he was then going to Trincomalee with the ships under his command, to clean and refit, that he should remain there till the beginning of January, then to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and remain there till April 15, for other ships of his squadron to join him, and then proposed to sail for England.

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SATURDAY 4.

At *Winchester* assizes was condemn'd, (besides one for horse-stealing, and another for robbing a house) *Robert Faircloth* for murdering *Richard Dunn* five years ago; *John Smith*, an accomplice, on whose evidence he was convicted, is to remain in goal till the arrival of *Sap Loveday*, whom he likewise accused with being concern'd in the same fact, from the *West Indies*. *Elizabeth Paine* and *Carter's* wife (See p. 28.) were indicted as accessories in the murder of *Galley* and *Chater*, but two of the principals recited in the indictment, not being then convicted, after many learn'd arguments of counsel on both sides, their trial was put off, and they remanded back to prison. *Jackson's* wife was discharged without any prosecution; and the two sons of *Elizabeth Paine*, being accused of a misdemeanor, were order'd to continue in goal till next assizes.

WEDNESDAY 8.

Above 400 persons deliver'd in their names at the plantation office at *Whitehall*, to go to *Nova Scotia*, (See p. 112.) Above 50 transports were contracted for by the government, and order'd to be victualled with all expedition.

Several hawkers, printers, and publishers were taken up by messengers for printing and publishing a libel, called *A Dialogue between Francis Jones, &c.*

THURSDAY 9.

The H. of Peers order'd an address to the king, and a congratulatory address to their royal highnesses the prince and prs of *Wales*, on the birth of a prince; and the Commons did the like.

Was a great meeting of the merchants at the *Crown Tavern*, the city representatives present, and the Ld Mayor in the chair, to concert a plan for erecting a pier at *Ramsgate*, and agreed to pursue the plan now before the Parl. (See p. 103)

FRIDAY 10.

At *Rockester* assizes were condemn'd *Wm Parsons*, Esq; for forging a note; *Tbs. Totter*, a smuggler, for horse-stealing; *Wm Triggs*, *Ja. Bartlett*, and *Steph. Diprose*, smugglers, for burglaries and robberies in dwelling-houses; and three for the highway. *Wm Parsons* was reprieved for transportation during life.

MONDAY 13.

The Ld Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen addressed his Majesty on the birth of the young prince, and received a most gracious answer.

The Lds Commissioners of appeals in prize causes, determin'd a cause depending between the commanders of the

squadron under the late Adm. *Balchen*, appellants; and the owners of the prince *Charles* privateer of *Bristol*, respondents, in favour of the latter.

TUESDAY 14.

A The Commissioners of the navy contracted for 50 transports to carry two regiments to *Gibraltar*, and bring the garrison to *England*.

THURSDAY 16.

At the assizes for *Suffex*, at *E. Grinstead*, were condemn'd, *John Mills*, for the murder of *Richard Hawkins*, Jan. 28, 1748 (See p. 43) *Henry Sbeerman*, otherwise *Little Harry*, for the murder of *Galley* (See p. 42) *Lawrence* and *Thomas Kemp* (the last had broke out of *Newgate*) brothers, for going disguised, arm'd with fire-arms and cutlasses, and forcibly entering the dwelling-house of *Mr Haverston*, and stealing 35 l. and goods to a great value; and *Robert Fuller* and *John Browne*, for highway robbing; all six outlaw'd smugglers.

—Were condemn'd also *Hugh Mac Cullob*, a soldier, for the murder of *Richard Hall*, at the Cliff near *Lewis*, one for horse-stealing, and one for sheep-stealing; these two last reprieved. *Mills* was hung in chains on *Slindon Common*, and *Sbeerman* at *Rake*.—*Thomas Lillywhite* and *Robert Fogdon*, two smugglers, charged with breaking up the king's warehouse at *Pool*, were order'd to remain till remov'd by *Habeas Corpus* to be try'd. —The evidence against *John Mills* was *Thomas Winter*, an active accomplice, brought from *Newgate*; it appear'd that they murder'd *Hawkins* only because they suspected he had stolen 50 lb. of tea from them, for which they cruelly whipped him, and kicked him over the head, and all parts of his body, in a back parlour at the *Dog and Partridge* on *Slindon Common*, a house kept by *John Reynolds*, who was try'd with *Mills* for the murder, and acquitted, as he was not in the parlour; but is to be try'd, together with his wife, at the next assizes, for a misdemeanor in concealing it.

The great mischiefs done of late by the smugglers is in part to be accounted for by the decline of their business. The profits of smuggling, a few years ago, were so considerable, occasioned by the high duties, that the very hirelings had such extravagant gain, as was sufficient to corrupt the most industrious labourer from his honest employment, each man being allow'd half a guinea each journey, and a doloop of tea, weighing 13 lb. besides having a horse found them, and their expences borne. As they generally run two cargoes a-week, their gains bore no proportion to the price of common labour; but of late that trade has taken a different turn, and the dealers in it are reduced to the greatest extremities.

At a general court of the bank of *England*, a dividend was agreed to of 2 1/2 half per Cent. for interest and profits for the half year, ending at *Lady Day* next: the warrants to be deliver'd Apr. 27 next.

FRIDAY 17.

Being *St Patrick's* day, was observed at court as a high festival.

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the late Adm. *Balchen*, the owners of the prince of *Brissol*, respondents, latter.

WEDNESDAY 14.

Officers of the navy commissions to carry two regiments, and bring the gar-

THURSDAY 16.

Suffex, at *E. Grinstead*, *John Mills*, for the murder of *Jan.* 23, 1748 (See *P. n.*, otherwise *Little Harry*, *Galley* (See *p. 42*) *Lar-* *temp* (the last had broke out-
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ller and *John Broome*, for
all fix outlaw'd smugglers,
also *Hugh Mac Cullob*, a
der of *Richard Hall*, at the
ne for horse-stealing, and
g; these two last relieved,
ains on *Slinodon Common*,
ake.—*Thomas Lillywhite*,
two smugglers, charged
king's warehouse at *Pool*,
ain till remov'd by Habeas
—The evidence against
Winter, an active ac-
com Newgate; it appear'd
Hawkins only because they
n 50 lb. of tea from them,
y whipped him, and kick-
ed, and all parts of his body,
the *Dog and Partridge* on
e kept by *John Reynolds*,
Milk for the murder, and
not in the parlour; but
ger with his wife, at the
demeanor in concealing it,
s done of late by the smug-
accounted for by the decline
he profits of smuggling, a-
so considerable, occasion-
g, that the very hirelings
gain, as was sufficient to
ostrious labourer from his
each man being allow'd
rney, and a dollop of tea,
es having a horse found
nces borne. As they ge-
goes a-week, their gain
the price of common la-
trade has taken a dis-
calers in it are reduced to
ce.

part of the bank of *En-*
was agreed to of 2 l.
interest and profits for
ng at *Lady Day* next,
delivered d *Apr.* 27 next.

DAY 17.
was observed
festival.

Were

Of the Statutes for Prohibition of Cambricks.

175

play your credit and good offices totally to ex-
tinguish a fire, which glows under the ashes,
and which, if it breaks out, will spread its flames
over all Europe.

I am ready, and with pleasure offer, to con-
cur in all the measures which your majesty shall
judge effectual for the preservation of peace;
being persuaded that his most christian majesty,
who has the peace of Europe, and the tranqui-
lity of the North, as much at heart as we, will
powerfully contribute to maintain it by uniting
his efforts with ours.

The opportunity that presents itself to your
Majesty, is one of the most favourable for en-
creasing the glory of your reign, maintaining
the happiness of your dominions, and giving re-
iterated and authentick proofs of your sincere
desire to preserve the peace of Europe.

I am, with sentiments of the most perfect
regard, and sincerest friendship, S I R,

Your Majesty's good Brother,
FREDERICK.

At Berlin, the 18th March 1749, N. S.

On the Prohibition of Cambricks.

By the statute of the 18th of K. Geo.
III, the selling and wearing of
cambricks and French lawns was pro-
hibited after the 24th of June 1748,
under the penalty of 5 l. to the in-
former. But it was provided that if any
person, prosecuted as a wearer, after the
24th of June 1748, should discover the
seller, the seller only should pay the fine,
and the wearer be discharged.

The time limited for wearing and
selling, being the same, by this act, a
further time of 9 months, viz. from the
24th of June 1748, to the 25th of
March 1749, was given by the act of
the 21st of K. Geo. III, for the wearing
out such cambricks, &c. as had been
bought during the time in which they
were lawfully sold, but no other. It was,
therefore, enacted, that if a person, on
being prosecuted for wearing cambricks,
&c. between the 24th of June 1748,
and the 25th of March 1749, should
make affidavit that they were bought be-
fore the sale was prohibited, viz. before
the said 24th of June, they should be
subject to no penalty.

It is also enacted, that if any person
prosecuted for wearing cambricks, &c.
after the 25th of March 1749, shall
prove that they were bought after they
were prohibited to be sold, viz. after
the 24th of June 1748, so as the seller
may be convicted, such wearer shall be
subject to no penalty.

By these extracts, it appears that three
years were given to the seller, as a rea-
sonable time, to dispose of such stock
as he had already by him. If this was not
too much time for the sale of this stock,

9 months added to this was too little
for the consumption of it: If it was per-
mitted, for the benefit of the vender, to
be sold till the 24th of June 1748, the
hardship is removed from him to the
consumer, if when he has bought it, he
must not wear it out. If it be al-
leged that the consumer is at liberty to
buy, or not to buy, It may be answer-
ed, that it was upon the presumption
that he would buy, that leave was given
to sell; and if the buying be made im-
possible without loss, the liberty to sell is
no advantage to the trader. Thus, what
an attempt to effect, proves to have
been thought equitable, is not effected
thro' the impotence of the attempt.

The wearers of cambricks after the
25th of March 1749, which cambricks
were bought before the 24th of June
1748, when legally sold, being the sole
offenders, are liable to the penalty with-
out resource; but persons wearing cam-
bricks, bought after the 24th of June
1748, when prohibited to be sold, are
guilty in common with the seller, and
on convicting him as the first offender,
save themselves from the penalty.

It is plain, from the whole, that the
nation must lose a sum equal to the value
of the unworn out cambricks, which at
a moderate computation amounts to
200,000 l.

As no corporal punishment is inflicted
by the act, in default of goods, on which
the penalty might be levied, the act is
supposed to be wholly ineffectual with
respect to all persons, who have no prop-
erty, but their cloaths, except married
women, for whom the goods of the hus-
band are made liable by the act.

This act is also, in a great degree,
render'd ineffectual, by the difficulty
of distinguishing cambricks (so called
from *Cambray*, where they are manu-
factured) from other fine linnens, made
in *Ireland* and other places, which are
no more cambricks, than *Scotch linnens*
are hollands, though call'd so, to recom-
mend them, by dealers. The resem-
blance between the prohibited, and non
prohibited linnens, is so great, that,
if the mark be cut off, the traders them-
selves cannot distinguish the one from
the other; and as no information can be
made, but upon oath, no conscientious
person will venture to inform, especially
upon a transient glance of a gentleman's,
or lady's apparel, as they pass in the
street: every informer, therefore, must
be known wilfully to run the risque of
perjury, must become infamous and sub-
jected to criminal prosecutions.

It

K.S. 1749

It has been observed, that there is a material difference between the marginal note, and the enacting clause in the statute, upon which some persons have been weak enough to doubt, whether the note or clause constitutes the law; but this is so glaring an absurdity, that it needs no confutation.

OLD ENGLAND, April 1 and 8.

THE author inveighs against a military government, and hints at some cruel oppressions at Gibraltar and Mahon, and the abuse of quartering desk clerks about Whitehall on the Calanias. Approves of the Nova Scotia settlement, under a civil government, and greatly hopes, that this salutary scheme is meant for general good, and not a private job; accordingly he encourages the adventurers, and dwells with pleasure on the rewards, which the poor warrior will here find allotted to him by the generous bounty of his king and country.

OLD ENGLAND, April 15.

Prints the copy of a letter to Mrs Bridget Bosse (See Vol. xviii. p. 513.) from a pious gentleman, who having lost his wife, earnestly begs her to come and restore her to life; or, if this miraculous work, which he doubts not her ability to perform, does not require her presence, that she will offer up her prayers that his poor departed wife might be raised from the dead.—To this the journalist adds some comments on the advantage of a dead wife, the cessation of miracles, and the force of enthusiasm.

OLD ENGLAND, April 22.

THE writer applauds the generous spirit of opposition, which (tho' not entirely successful) lately prevailed in the House of Commons against the innovations of the Ministry, they went a great way towards preventing the insidious arts and purposes of Ministry power, exerted to the very height of wantonness and abuse against the constitution of this kingdom; they moderated the rigor of what they could not entirely repel: And tho' they advocates for slavery and martial law, imposed the yoke in part; yet the Minority found means to lighten and reduce it, so as to make it in some measure tolerable. After blaming

* By amending several clauses in the new Navy Bill.

† The REMEMBRANCE alluding to the

those who succeeding in a cowardly design, greatly discourage the faithful few, recommends the steadiness of *Cato*, and makes a long comparison betwixt his virtues and *Cæsar's*.

From the Westminster Journal, April 22.

Part of an Address to those concerned in keeping the poor Sailor, who has been in private or public Service, from his Wages or Prize-Money.—

Remember that the rich man in the gospel was condemned to perdition, only for his not relieving the poor man who lay at his gate full of sores; it is not in the least intimated that he was the occasion of those sores; that his grandeur was increased, or that he saved one jot the more jumpuously, by any thing he had cozen'd or cajol'd the poor man out of.—Think, think of this, O ye great! who live on the spoils of the wretched! who suck the blood of the slain, and send the fatherless and the widow pining to the grave!—think that for all your present gay appearances, tho' your sides be of iron, and your heads of brass, it will not be long (how long wot ye?) before ye lie down and mingle with these in one common dust: it will not be long before ye must appear and give up your account to the great, the tremendous judge of all men, where, if ye carry this charge along with you,—think, O think! and by thinking determine, and bear at all times in your breast, how much greater than that rich man's will be your condemnation!

No Tar, but a well-wisher to them.

C. P. G.

The REMEMBRANCE of 1. and 15.

Reprints the case of General *Ingoldby*, with the sentence against him and several remarks. The case we inserted in June 1745, we shall only here copy the sentence and part of the remarks.

Sentence of the General Court Martial held at Diegham, July the 15th, 1745. N. S. and continued by several adjournments to the 18th.

THE court considering, That the not executing the order, [which was to attack a redoubt or battery in the action]

same thing says—'Thanks to the unwearied endeavours of a minority, who have made themselves formidable to those who at first affected to despise them, the sting has been blunted; but then it is still a sting.'

Nova Scotia 1740

midable.

ceding in a cowardly de-
ourage the faithful few,
s the steadiness of *Caro*, an
ng comparison betwixt hi
-major's.

Administr. Journal, April 22.

Address to those concerned
poor sailor, who has been
public service, from his W
e-Money.

that the rich man in the
was condemned to perdition
his not relieving the poor
at his gate full of fores
he least intimated that he
tion of those fores; the
was increased, or that he
the more sumptuously, by
had cozen'd or cajol'd the
of.—Think, think of this
who live on the spoils of
who suck the blood of
send the fatherless and
ing to the grave!—think
our present gay appear
our sides be of iron, and
brass, it will not be long
ye?) before ye lie down
in these in one common
be long before ye must
up your account to the
endous judge of all men,
arry this charge along
k, O think! and by
vine, and bear at all
least, how much great-
h man's will be your

well-wisher to them.
C. P. G.

CANCER of 1. and 15.
ase of General *Ingolf*,
tence against him and
The case we infered
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General Court Martial
July the 15th, 1745.
ed by several adjourn-

considering. That the
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action
Thanks to the unwearied
minority, who have made
to those who at fir
them, the sting has been
is still a sting.

etc

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. 235

was determin'd, in favour of the ap-
pellant, to annul the last election, and
to issue out a monition to the college;
from the Archbp the visitor, to admit
him into a fellowship as his right by con-
guinity, and to pay full costs.

THURSDAY 25.

Being the birth day of his R. H. Pr.
George, who then enter'd into his 12th
year, the nobility and gentry paid
their compliments at *Leicester-House*.—
About 7 in the evening, the silver cup,
value 25 guineas, given by the Prince,
was rowed for by 7 pair of oars, from
Whitehall to *Putney*. Their R. H. the
Prince, and Princes of Wales, with the no-
bility, were rowed in their barge a head
of the wager men, followed by Prince
George, the young Princesses, &c. in a
magnificent new built barge, after the
Venetian manner, and the watermen
dressed in Chinese habits, which, with the
number of gallees attending, rowed by
young gentlemen in neat uniforms, made
splendid appearance.—The Prince
has also given a plate to be sailed for by
or 7 yachts, or pleasure-boats, to the
More and back again. See 377

FRIDAY 26.

Sig. *Gassali*, the *Genese* ambassador,
had an audience of his majesty at *Ken-
nington*, and represented the losses the
republic had sustain'd by captures made
by English ships.

Admiral *Roxley* had also a private au-
dience on the same subject, but the fur-
ther consideration was deferr'd on ac-
count of his majesty's indisposition.

By virtue of his majesty's commission di-
rected to the Ld Chancellor, Archbp of *Can-
terbury*, D. of *Newcastle*, E. *Gower*, and D.
of *Montagu*, the royal assent was given to
the following bills:

- To a bill for better securing the duties upon
sals, culm, and cindeis exportd.
- For preventing mischiefs from gunpowder, re-
cept or carried in great quantities.
- For charging the sinking fund with the pay-
ment of annuities, in discharge of navy, victu-
alling, and transport-bills, and ordnance de-
bentures, to the amount therein mention'd.
- To enable the Bp of London, or his suc-
cessors, to demise or sell the capital messuage,
or mansion-house, called London house, for the
benefit of the bishoprick.
- For remedying inconveniences by proceed-
ings in actions on the statutes of hue and cry.
- For encouraging the people known by the
name of *Unitas Fratrum*, or *United Brethren*,
[*Moravians* who spread thro' Maryland, &c.]
to settle in the American colonies.
- For preventing the importation and wear of
foreign embroidery, brocade, gold or silver
thread, lace, or other work of gold or silver
wire, manufactur'd in foreign parts.
- For applying part of the personal estate of
Gilbert late Bp of *Salisbury*, for purchasing

land or rents in perpetuity in *Scotland*, to be
settled for charities mentioned in his will.

—For preventing frauds and abuses in manu-
facturing hats; and in the woollen, linnen,
fustian, cotton, iron, leather, furr, hemp,
flax, mohair, and silk manufactures, and
preventing unlawful combinations of journeymen
dyers, journeymen coat pressers, and all
persons employ'd in these manufactures, and
for better payment of their wages.

—For amending, explaining, and reducing in-
to one act of parliament, the laws relating to
the government of the navy, and forces by sea.

—For raising and establishing a fund for provid-
ing for the widows and children of the ministers
of the church of *Scotland*, and of the heads,
principals and masters of the universities of
St Andrew, *Glasgow* and *Edinburgh*.

—For explaining and amending an act, *Anne*,
9. so far as relates to letting of horses or fur-
niture to persons riding post.

—To several roads and private bills.

SATURDAY 27.

The P. and Prs of Wales, with a great num-
ber of persons of quality and distinction were
at the chapel of the *Foundling's* hospital; to
hear several pieces of vocal and instrumental
music, compos'd by *George Frederick Handel*,
Esq; for the benefit of the foundation. 1. The
music for the late fire-works, and the an-
them on the peace. 2. Select pieces from the
oratorio of *Solomon*, relating to the dedication
of the temple; and 3. Several pieces compos'd
for the occasion, the words taken from scrip-
ture, and applicable to the charity, and its be-
nefactors. There was no collection, but the
tickets were at half a guinea, and the audi-
ence above a thousand, besides a gift of 2000*l*.
from his majesty, and 50 *l*. from an unknown.

MONDAY 29.

Being the anniversary of the restoration of
the royal family in 1660 was observed as usual.

WEDNESDAY 31.

The number of families enter'd for
Nova Scotia is about 3750.—Three
sorts, one of 18, another of 12, and a
third of 9 guns, are to be built for their
security, and orders are given for allow-
ing the same privileges and portions of
land to people from *Ireland*, *Scotland*,
and *New England*.

A LIST OF BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

- MAY 1. L. Ady of *Wm Folkes* of *Chancery*—
Lane, Esq; daughter of Sir *Wm*
Brown, deliver'd of a son and heir.
- 5. *Cleof North* in *Scotland*, — of a son.
- 10. Lady *Vitis Windfor*, — of a daughter.
- Lady of *Charles Gore*, Esq; member for *Hert-
fordshire*, — of a son.
- 12. Countess of *Brooke*, — of a son.
- 14. Lady of Sir *Tho. Egerton*, Bt, — of a son.
- 15. Lady of Hon. *Wm Montekton*, Esq; son of
Lord Galway, — of a son.
- 16. Lady of *Conlynn*, Esq; in *Grofsve-
nor-shire*, — of a son and heir.
- 18. Lady of Sir *Miles Stapleton*, Bt, mem-
ber for *Yorkshire*, — of a daughter.
- 27. Lady of Sir *Wm Yonge*, — of a daughter.
- 28. *Vitis Hillborough*, — of a daughter.

N.S. 1749

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

April. Thomas Rivett, Esq; member for Derby, marry'd to the celebrated Miss Sibley.

MAY 8. Dr Buckley of Aybridge, — to Miss Anne Brune of Aldermanbury.

2. Geo. Gibson, Esq; — to Miss Fanny Shadwell of Putney.

John Blake, Esq; of Crutched Friars, Spanish merchant, — to Miss Archer of Woodford, Essex.

3. Dr Knowle, rector of Bodington, Northamptonshire, — to Miss Dalton, niece to late Sir Charles Dalton.

4. Capt. Jefferys of the Horse Grenadiers, — to Miss Prevost, with 15,000 l.

Rich. Barry, Esq; member for Wigan, — to the only daughter of Arthur Hyde, Esq; member for Cork, Ireland, 20,000 l.

5. Mr Whit Hurford, coal merchant of Moorfield, — to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr Mitchener of Wotton near Coventry, 3000 l. — The Rev. father was on the 28th ult. committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, for firing two pistols at the said Hurford.

9. Herbert Croft, Esq; of the Chancery office, — to the sole heiress of late Rich. Young of Midhurst, Sussex, Esq;

Tho. Whitbiers of Lancashire, Esq; — to Miss Watson of Newton, Lanc. 8000 l.

The Duke of Arbol, — to Miss Drummond.

14. Henry Gore, Capt. in Fleming's Reg. — to widow Nesbit, sister to Lady Cairnes, with 20,000 l.

Wm Newland of Castle Yard, Holbourn, — to Mrs Hall.

16. Hugh Slater of Fencuburb-street, Esq; — to the only daughter of late Sir Jacob Jelf of Kent, 12,000 l.

19. Rev. Mr Sleeb, archdeacon of Cornwall, — to the only daughter of John Cholswick, Esq; deputy recorder of Exon, 5000 l.

25. Mr Garrick, the comedian, — to Mademoiselle Violetti, the famous dancer. p. 332.

24. Abraham Atkins of Clapbam, Esq; — to Miss Crawley.

25. Wm Yalden of the Middle Temple, Esq; — to Miss Moseley.

27. Sam. Whitcomb of Lillington, Dorsetshire, Esq; sheriff of Dorset, — to Miss Allin, daugh. of Jacob Allin of Jamaica, Esq; 40,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

April 28. SIR Mathis Ryal, Kt, aged 76.

30. John White, Esq; merch, J. of P. for Middlesex; he had been high sheriff of Bedfordsh. and sometime an innkeeper.

Edw. Pryfe of Gunley, Montgomeryshire, Esq; J. of P. for Montgomery and Salop.

MAY 2. Justice Duckenfield in Well-Close-square, of an apoplexy.

Sir E. Lawrence, Bt, of St Ives, Huntingdonsh.

3. Wm Trollip, Esq; in Friday-street, President of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

4. Lady of Edw. Hooper of Horn Court, Hants, Esq; daughter of Anthony Ashley Cooper, 2d Earl of Shaftsbury.

5. Miss Conway, sister to Lt Conway, 25. 27.

Rob. Cater, Esq, son of Sir Rob. Cater, Knt, and Alderman of Cheap Ward, aged 19.

8. Richard Graham, Esq; F. R. S. comptroller of Westminster bridge, suddenly.

Lady Jane Compton, sister to E. of Northamp. 9. Major Rutty of the yellow train'd bands, of a fever contracted when on duty, the night of the fireworks.

Nicholas Grice of Iwer, Bucks, Esq;

12. Mrs Catherine Cockburn of Horsby in Northumberland, relict of the late Vicar of that parish, aged 72. — Her exalted virtue and understanding will be more generally known, when her writings, now in the press, shall be published.

13. Rt Hon. James Butler, Lt Visc. Montgarret, in Ireland.

14. Henry Cook, Esq; of the small-pox.

15. Sam. Longton, Esq; near Little Moorgate.

16. Chiffon Huntley of Warwickshire, Esq;

17. The Countess of Sunderland, of a fever, on her recovery from the small-pox, which held her above 3 weeks. Her large jointure, devolves to the D. of Marlborough.

Eliakim Palmer, Esq; merch in Aust. Friars.

19. Counsellor Tale of Serjeants-Inn.

Admiral Stopleton in France.

23. Ja. Kelly of Ireland, Esq; in Bond st.

Farvis Clerke, Esq; formerly governor of Surat in the E. Indies.

27. James Brace, Esq; above 40 years secretary to the Irish society.

29. John Potter, Esq; one of the under secretaries to the D of Bedford.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1749.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to

Apr. 29. appoint the Rt Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; George Lyttelton, John Campbell, and Geo. Grenville, Esqs, together with

Hen. Vane, Esq; [in room of Hen. Legge, Esq;] to be commissioners for executing the office of

treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer.

— to grant unto Hen. Legge, Esq; the office of treasurer of his majesty's navy. [Doddington resigned.]

Whitehall, May 9. The king h. b. pleased to appoint Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Kt,

of the Bath, to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the K. of Prussia.

— the Hon. Edw. Cornwallis, Esq; to be

Capt. Gen. and Governor in chief in and over the province of Nova Scotia, or Acadie.

— Geo. Bridges Rodney, Esq; to be Governor and commander in chief in and over the island of Newfoundland.

— Michael Hatton, Esq; to be his majesty's consul in the several ports of Ostend, Newport and Bruges, together with all their members and dependencies in the province of Flanders, in room of John Deane, Esq;

— Alex. Dury, Esq; to be Lieut. Col. in the first Reg. of foot-guards; Samuel Gumley, Esq; 1st Major; Edw. Cart, Esq; 2d Major;

Edw. Wynn, Esq; John Colleton, Esq; and George Lord Visc. How, Captains; John Seabright, Esq; Capt. Lieut. Wm Draper and G. Damer, Esqs, Lieuts; Lord Frederick Caven-

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son of Sir Rob. Cater, Knt, Chap Ward, aged 19.
bam, Esq; F. R. S. comp-
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of the yellow train'd hands,
ed when on duty, the night

Loer, Bucks, Esq;
ine Cockburn of Horby in
elect of the late Vicar of
72.—Her exalted virtue
will be more generally
writings, now in the press,

mes Butler, Ld Vicc. Mont-

Esq; of the small-pox.

Esq; near Little Moorgate,

ry of Warwickshire, Esq;

of Sunderland, of a fever,

om the small-pox, which

ts. Her large jointure, de-

Marlborough.

Esq; mercht in Aus. Friars.

le of Serjeants-Inn.

in France.

Ireland, Esq; in Bond Str.

Esq; formerly governor of

Esq; above 40 years se-

Esq; one of the under fe-

Bedford.

IONS for the Year 1749.

DON GAZETTE.

king has been pleased to

int the Rt Hon. Henry

Lyttelton, John Camp-

Esq; together with

om of Hen. Legge, Esq;]

or executing the office of

of a Exchequer.

Hen. Legge, Esq; the of-

a majesty's navy. [Dod-

The king h. b. pleased

Hanbury Williams, Kt,

majesty's envoy extraor-

ary to the K. of Prussia.

Cornwallis, Esq; to be

mor in chief in and over

otia, or Acadie.

odney, Esq; to be Go-

in chief in and over the

, Esq; to be his majes-

ports of Ostend, New-

er with all their mem-

the province of Flan-

Deane, Esq;

Esq; to be Lieut. Col. in

arts; Samuel Gumley,

Carr, Esq; 2d Major;

nn Colleton, Esq; and

Captains; John Sea-

Wm Draper and G.

Lord Frederick Caven-

dish.

Historical Chronicle, June 1749.

THURSDAY, June 1.



He notice given for tryal
of an information against
Dr Purnell, Vice-Chan-
cellor of Oxford, at the
court of king's bench, on
Thursday next, was coun-

termanded.

—Cornwall, Esq; Capt. of the Sun-
derland, paid the treasurer of the Found-
ling Hospital 4s. being the benefaction
of himself, officers, and ship's company.

Major Kennedy, sometime since taken
up for being in the Manchester regiment
in the rebellion, with a French commis-
sion, was conducted by a messenger to
Dover, where he embarked for France.

An order was signed for the provost
of Glasgow to receive 10,000l. for the
damages done there by the rebels.

SUNDAY 4.

Happen'd a dreadful fire at Glasgow,
which burnt out a-bove 200 families.

TUESDAY 6.

His majesty, in council, finally set
aside the affair of the Genoese losses in
the late war. See p 235 D

WEDNESDAY 7.

Two of the greatest draughts of sal-
mon were caught in the Thames, below
Richmond, that have been known some
years, one net having 35 large salmon
in it, and the other 22, which lower'd
the price of fresh salmon at Billingsgate
from 1 s. to 6d. per pound.

A number of cannon, 12 pounders, E
were ship'd from the Tower to Nova
Scotia.

FRIDAY 9.

The court of king's bench decided
the great corporation cause for Carmar-
then in favour of John Phillips jun.
merchant, the late mayor. See Vol.
XVIII. p 379 C.

Was a tryal in the court of common
pleas between the boatwain's mate of
an E. Indiaman, plaintiff, and the chief
mate defendant for beating and bruising
the plaintiff; the action was laid for
100l. and the jury gave a verdict for
the plaintiff, with 20l. damages.

His R. H. the D. of Cumberland hav-
ing order'd the cloaths of the 3 regi-
ments of footguards to be some inches
shorten'd, they appear more conven-
ient, and less burdensome on marches;
and all are obliged to wear the uniform
regimentals provided for them.

SUNDAY 11.

Being the anniversary of his majesty's
accession to the crown, when he began
(Gent. Mag. JUNE 1749.)

the 23d year of his reign, was observed,
as usual.

TUESDAY 13.

A The king went to the house of peers,
and being seated on the throne in his royal
robes, with the P. of Wales on his right
hand, and the D of Cumberland on his
left, gave the royal assent to the follow-
ing bills, at the presenting of which the
speaker made an excellent true British
speech.

B To the bill for granting to his majesty one
million out of the sinking fund for 1749, and
for enabling his majesty to raise a further sum
for uses therein mention'd.

To rectify mistakes in the names of some
commissioners of the land tax.

For the further encouragement and enlarge-
ment of the whale-fishery, and naturalizing
foreign protestants serving a time therein men-
tion'd on board ships fitted out for that fishery.

C —For vesting the forfeited estates of James
late E. of Derwentwater, and Charles Rat-
cliffe, dec'd, in trustees for an absolute estate
of inheritance for the benefit of Graenwich
hospital, and for raising certain sums of mo-
ney out of the said estates for relief of the chil-
dren of the said Charles Ratcliffe.

D —For making a free fish market in W'stmin-
ster, and for preventing the forestalling and
monopolizing of fish; and for allowing the sale
of undersal'd fish, if taken with a hook.

—To establish a method of proceedings on
outlawries for high treason and misprision of
of high treason in Scotland.

—To enable such officers, mariners and sol-
diers, as have been in his majesty's service since
his accession, to exercise trades.

—For more easy and speedy recovery of small
debts in the borough of Southwark, and the
parishes of St Saviour, St Mary Newington, St
Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Christ Church,
St Mary Lambeth, and St Mary Rotherhithe,
and the precincts of the same.

[There are to be 132 commissioners annu-
ally nominated by the vestries of each parish,
viz. 1 St Olave 12, 1 St John 12, 1 St George
12, 1 St Thomas 6, St Saviour 18, Newing-
ton 12, St Magdalen 18, Christ Church 6,
Lambeth 18, and Rotherhithe 18, who are to
sit every Tuesday and Friday in the Court-
House on St Margaret's Hill, of whom three
may make a court;—and the commissioners are
to chuse their future clerks; after the two ap-
pointed by the act.

[Not mentioned in the act, being in the Borough.
To continue several expiring laws viz.
for preventing exactions of occupiers of locks
and weirs on the Thames, and for ascertaining
the rates of water carriage, on the said river.

—For continuing and explaining several laws;
for regulating attorneys and the offices of bread;
the distemper'd cattle act &c.

—For repairing the roads from Worcester
thro' Bromsgrove to Spadhearn bridge, and
from Droitwich to Braddly bridge.

M m

For

—For repairing the high road from *Stockton* to *Darlington*, and thence through *Winston* to *Barnard Castle*, in the C. of *Durham*.

—For annexing the rectory of *Glasston Rutland*, to the office of master of *St Peter's* college *Cambridge*.—And to several other private and publick bills. After which his majesty made a most gracious speech, which see p. 247, and then the Lord Chancellor, by his majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 3d of *August* next.

FRIDAY 16.

20 young children, out of 83 offer'd, were admitted into the Foundling hosp.

By the court of aldermen and common council of *London*, Resolved, that the commissioners of bankrupts sitting at *Guildhall* shall not be provided with coals or candles at the expence of the city, nor coffee or tea be provided for any committee; that only 5s. be allowed for each coach or chariot that shall go with any of the members to wait upon his majesty, or any of the royal family, with an address, or on any other occasion; and 10s. 6d. for the Lord Mayor's coach.

Orders were sent to his majesty's yards, to use the utmost expedition in fitting out the men of war intended for the *Mediterranean*, of which the Hon. Capt. *Van Keppel*, son of the E. of *Albemarle*, is appointed commodore, charg'd with presents to the Dey of *Algiers*, and a letter demanding restitution of the money, &c, taken out of the *Prince Frederick*. (See p. 234, 272.)

MONDAY 19.

The workmen began to take the lead off the roof of *Westminster-hall* to slate the same, for lightening the weight thereon. (See p. 270.)

Was try'd in the court of King's Bench, a cause between the poulterers company plaintiffs, and a person for following the trade of a poulterer, without a right or title thereto, who was cast, and fined 22 l.

WEDNESDAY 21.

At a general court of the *East India* company, the state of the case relating to the bonds given by the late governor and council of *Fort St George*, with the opinion of council thereon, was laid by the directors before the court, when, after long debates, it was carry'd not to accept them, till further advices from thence.

FRIDAY 23.

John Murray, of *Broughton*, Esq; (See p. 234) was try'd and found guilty (without defending) in the court of King's bench, upon an indictment in the crown, for sending a challenge to

the E. of *Traquair*, and he is to receive judgment next term.

Capt. *Walker*, late commodore of the *Royal Family* privateers, in the *Baltimore* sloop, having on board several gentlemen appointed to fix on proper places for the establishing a fishery on the coast of *Scotland*, fell down the river to *Gravefend*, and is bound to *Borrow-stouej*, and the isles of *Orkney* and *Zeland* for that purpose.

SATURDAY 24.

Daniel Collyer, Esq; citizen and *Vinner*; and *Thomas Green*, Esq; citizen and *fletcher*, were elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

MONDAY 26.

Was a tryal at the king's bench in which an inkeeper at *Chichester* was plaintiff against an officer in a marching regiment defendant for criminal conversation with the plaintiffs wife, which being fully proved, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 1000l. damages and costs of suit.

THURSDAY 29.

The Ventilators invented by the Rev. Dr *Hales* being daily more and more experienced to be of great advantage to the health of those whose hard labour obliges them to breathe the putrid air of a prison or other close place; the good Dr, by desire of the secretary at war, was this day at the *Savoy* prison to direct a proper place for erecting a large ventilator. One of these useful machines is also fixing in each of the transport ships, which are to carry 500 *Germans* to the *British* plantations; so that 'tis not questioned but this invention will be brought into general use in the navy.—For tho' a ship may not be crowded with slaves and passengers, or laden with corn, in which case the ventilators have been chiefly recommended preferably to all other methods; yet being worked but half an hour each day, into the hold, they will be of very considerable benefit, by introducing fresh, and sending out the foul damp air, which, besides, being unwholesome, will rot the timbers in a short time. And as ship timber grown very scarce, and dear, this cheap method of preserving ships, perhaps for a double term, will be an acceptable article of oeconomy to the nation, without taking into the account the still greater expence of building; for that ships decay, even without going to sea, appears by the condition of the *London*, a first rate now lying in *Chatham* yard.

FRI.

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late commodore of the waters, in the *Baltimore* board several gentlemen to fix on proper places for a fishery on the coast down the river to is bound to *Borrow* files of *Orkney* and *Zetland*.

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Attraction is a quality, in its existence, distinct from matter; and in its acting, dependent on the deity: It is a principle, neither innate in matter, nor intelligible by mortals. Let us, therefore, acquiesce in this, that it is the very finger of God, and the constant impression of divine power, without presuming to assign any other cause whatever; for caules assum'd upon conjecture, must be so loose and undefin'd, that nothing particular can be collected from them.

These are all that I shall trouble either my reader, or myself, with: Doubtless it might have been expected, that such surprizing success, as our worthy author has met with, should have silenced, at once, every cavil: But we see now that disquisitions of this kind hardly ever escape the ingenious reveries, and elaborate debates, of persons determin'd to disguise error, and to frame an hypothesis at any rate.

MR URBAN,

AS it frequently happens that in rustic, or mechanic, employments, hurts are received in places where the help of surgery is not easily to be had, or by persons who cannot readily procure it; I hope, it will not be thought improper to insert in your paper, a short extract of Mr *Sharp's* introduction to his *Treatise on Operations*, by which many, who would otherwise be without help, or in danger of improper treatment, may, upon sudden accidents, relieve others, or preserve themselves.

The natural state of a wound, made by a sharp instrument, in a healthful body is this: Upon the division of the vessels, the blood runs freely, till it is stopped, or stops of itself. Then for 24 hours the discharge from the wound is thin and watery, then for 2 or 3 days more thicker and stinking, afterwards still thicker, but with less smell. Then the flesh begins to grow up from the bottom of the wound, sometimes with proud flesh, which, though it needs not to be wholly destroyed, must be kept low on the edges, that it may not hinder the skin from growing over the wound, which it will quickly do, if only the flesh is injured.

To promote all these intentions, no application is more proper than dry lint, which, as a styptic, laid on at first, will staunch the blood, afterwards by absorbing the thin matter it promotes digestion, when the cure is farther advanced compresses the proud flesh; which, however, if it rise too strongly, should be

touched sometimes on the edges with a vitriol stone.

The first dressing, laid on a bleeding wound, should not be changed in less than 3 days, and then only to much taken off as comes away without pain; when the matter grows thick it may be dressed daily, till it is well, always laying over the lint a pledget of tow, with some soft ointment, and keeping the part in that position which brings the edges of the wound nearest together, to which likewise the bandage, which must not, however, be too strait, must be made to contribute.

A Translation of a Letter written by the Dey of Algiers to the States General.

IN the name of the great Sultan and most formidable *Chakan*, who (through the wife and gracious providence of that eternal being, which watches and directs the steps of the King of Kings) holds the reins of prosperity for the generations of men, who protects the provinces of God against injustice and violence, and exterminates all kind of oppression, who has the necks of nations within his grasp, who extends the shadow of the most high over all the children of *Adam* throughout the earth, an emperor, who surpasses all the emperors of the East, master of the destiny of the stars, the axis of right and justice, who with glory and honour adorns the crown of prosperity, who follows the traces of the ancient emperors of the East, *Gien* and *Russem*, an *Alexander* in power, a *Solomon* in wisdom, whose hosts are more numerous than the stars, the most kind and beneficent guide to the orphans of *Kimbamedam*, father of health, the invincible *MAHMUD CHAN*, a Sultan descended from Sultans, whose empire may God favour with continual grace:

We *Mubammot Basha*, Dey and Governor, under the shadow of the Sublime Porte, of the city of *Algiers* in *Africa*, guarded by God, address this cordial and friendly letter to his highness the Prince of *Orange*, present stadtholder of the *Low Countries*, our great friend, as also to the high commanders of the United Provinces, and to all those who have the supreme direction of affairs.

To our most dear friends the High and Mighty States of the *Low Countries*, and of the countries thereon depending, the supporters of the great kings who bear the name of *Jesus*, and ornament of the princes who follow the *Messiah*, jointly with the high commander our true, dear, and most particularly well-beloved friend, his highness the Prince of *Orange*, as also all the other high regents, our true good friends, the States General, and all those who are invested with the high regency. May God bless your designs, and conduct you in the paths of wisdom!

After wishing you all possible success, and offering you our sincere and hearty prayers, as well as our most amiable services, we present to you

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see also P 425 174

you all, our good friends, cordially and in the most high degree; our respect and our esteem, wishing that we may altogether constantly bloom and flourish in the pure enjoyment of health and prosperity. Moreover, our honoured and dear friends, while we were with so much impatience expecting news on your part, for rendering perpetual the friendship which unites us, the star which lightens and directs travellers, the stay and prop of champions, the admiral, our friend, named *Alexander Frensel*, dispatched this happy year with the letter of friendship, arrived with the magnificent presents sent us. By the hands of the above named, and the assistance of him who is charged with the consularship, your servant *Paracizing*, they have been all delivered, according to their destination in perfect good condition, and have proved extremely agreeable.

Now, as our friendship and affection towards you is augmented, 'tis to cultivate and strengthen it more and more, and in consequence of the duties to which we are obliged by your concurrence, in order to support and maintain this friendship by all possible means, if it pleases God, preferable to all others, that we have sent the necessary letters in respect thereto; hoping, that as on our side all diligence and readiness will be ever employed to merit the friendship of your High Mightinesses, you will have reason therefore to be perfectly content with us.

The most-high God lead you in the way of truth. *Amen.*

As for the rest, we wish you increase of honour to your lives end.

Given at Algiers, guarded by God, in the month of Glumade, called the first, the 27th day, of the year 1162 of the Hegira [the Epoch of the Turks.] Signed, E MUHAMMED DEY, Governor of Algiers in Africa.

Copy of a Letter from one of the Settlers in Nova Scotia, dated Chebucto Harbour, July 28, 1749.

ON the 28th of June, after a short and pleasant passage of between 5 and 6 weeks, we arrived here. I have not heard that any one person (See p. 378 F) died on the passage, or since our arrival; on the contrary, many that were sick at our departure from *Portsmouth*, are perfectly recovered. We have already baptized 10 or 12 children; and about as many women are ready to lie in.

Our health and preservation has been in a great measure, under Almighty God, owing to the prudent measures taken by those, who had the direction of this good work, in having ventilators (See p. 185 E, 378 F.) and air-pipes, in all the ships, and furnishing rice, and fresh provisions, for the use of the sick, as well as the lying-in women and

young children.—Examples of prudence which will, I hope, be followed in all future embarkations.

On our arrival, we found the *Spinks*, of 20 guns, which had come into harbour a few days before us, having his excellency Col. *Cornwallis*, our governor, on board; who being informed of the arrival of the *French at Louisbourg*, immediately gave orders for transporting the *English* garrison from *Cape Breton* to this place; and while I am writing, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the transports are now entering the harbour, with the 2 regiments of *Hopson* and *Warburton* on board. The assistance, as well as the security, which we shall receive from these regiments, will greatly forward our settlement; the officers having brought all their furniture with them, and a great number of milch cows, and other stock, besides military stores, and ammunition of all sorts. There is also a company of rangers arrived from *Annapolis*, commanded by Capt. *Goreham*, who are encamped near us, and from whom we have likewise received great assistance, and every thing has answered our most sanguine wishes and expectations.

The harbour of *Chebucto* may justly be call'd one of the finest in the world, and has conveniences and advantages for a fishery, superior, as I am told, by persons of knowledge, to any other place they ever saw; and we have great reason to believe, it will soon become the most flourishing fishery in these parts, a great number of the *New England* fishermen having already signified their intention of settling here next year.

The entrance into the harbour is from the S. with a large island of an irregular form, which we have named *Cornwallis* island, † lying on the N. E. side; between this island and the opposite shore, on the S. W. is a channel wide and deep enough for the largest ships. This island, as well as a smaller one up the harbour, which we named *George's* island, is very commodiously situated for a fishery, and has conveniences of all sorts proper for drying and curing the fish.—About two miles up the harbour, on the S. W. side, is a river, with a small harbour, at its entrance, for the reception of shallops, and other small vessels; we call it *Sandwich* river; ver;

† [In our Map of *Nova Scotia*, &c. Feb. 1746, may be seen this island; to which our readers may make a dotted line, and write in the name *Cornwallis*.]

ver; it is, as the *Indian* keep, tho' miles up, w of a small from the N

From the the opposite two miles, for the large ard a fine wide; the is where pretty and fertile, Indeed, is th

About 4 above mentione trance of hal of about 12 which we it has fever ing with the greatest plan also several quantity of p the Western the harbour a peninsula", of land, upon settled, and town.

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The first to pitch upon settlement; a Peninsula app as well on a situation, as t as a red clay oak, ash, bee bodied men employed in at the South p at the entranc at first appear ing defensible tage of the ri up; but, upo

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Canada. Nova Scotia 1749

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Nova Scotia, &c. Feb.
is island; to which our
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ver; it is, at the mouth, about as wide
as the *Thames at London-Bridge*, and as
deep, tho' salt water, for about 4 or 5
miles up, where it terminates at the fall
of a small fresh-water rivulet into it
from the North.

From the mouth of the *Sandwich* to
the opposite side of the harbour, is about
two miles, with good anchoring ground
for the largest ships in any part of it,
and a fine watering place on the N. E.
side; the land on both sides is every
where pretty high, and exceeding rich
and fertile, but covered with wood, as,
indeed, is the whole country round it.

About 4 or 5 miles North from the
abovementioned river, is a narrow en-
trance of half a mile, into a large bay
of about 12 miles in circumference,
which we named *Belford* bay; and
it has several small creeks, abounding
with the finest salmon, and in the
greatest plenty I ever saw. There are
also several islands in it; and a great
quantity of pines, fit for masts, grow on
the Western side of it. This bay, with
the harbour and *Sandwich* river, forms a
peninsula*, containing about 3000 acres
of land, upon which we are at present
settled, and are preparing to build a
town.

There is an amazing quantity of fish,
of the best sorts, caught in the harbour;
and the woods abound with variety of
game, especially partridges, which perch
on trees, and suffer themselves to be shot
at as often as you will: I think they
are better than those we have in *England*.
(There are also wood-pigeons; and I
have seen some flights of ducks and
geese. The weather is finer, and more
serene, than any I ever saw; and our
evenings are pleasant beyond description.)

The first care of the governor, was,
to pitch upon a proper spot for our first
settlement; and as the aforementioned
Peninsula appeared to be the best place,
as well on account of its commodious
situation, as the fertility of its soil, which
is a red clay, the wood being chiefly
oak, ash, beech, birch, &c. the able-
bodied men on board each ship were
employed in clearing ground for a town
at the South point of the Peninsula, and
at the entrance of *Sandwich* river, which
at first appeared to be the best spot, be-
ing defensible, and having the advan-
tage of the river navigable a great way
up; but, upon examination, the strong-

* [This Peninsula seems to terminate (in
our map) at *Cape Theodore*, and *Belford* bay,
to be on the North side, without a name.]

(*Genl. Mag.* SEPT. 1749.)

est objections were found against thi^s
place; a shoal off the point, which made
it very convenient for a fort, was, how-
ever, apprehended to be dangerous so
near a town, being so shallow, that at
a cable's length from the shore, small
boats strike upon the rock; besides, it
was evident from the beach, that a pro-
digious sea must come in at winter; and
the soil too proved bad, stony near the
shore, and swampy behind. Another
spot was, therefore, chosen by the gover-
nor, about a mile and a half North of it
on the harbour side; 'tis upon the slope
of a rising ground, that commands the
whole Peninsula, and will shelter the
town from the N. W. winds: The
beach is a fine gravel, convenient for
small boats; the anchorage is every
where good, within gun-shot of the
town, for large ships, and there are seve-
ral rivule^ts of fresh and wholesome
water about it.

We have already cleared about 20 a-
cres of land, and every one has a hut by
his tent. Our work goes on briskly,
and the method of employing the peo-
ple in ships companies has a good ef-
fect, in creating an emulation amongst
us, every one striving who shall do
most; and as the governor is preparing
to lay out the lots of land, we shall soon
have a very convenient and pleasant
town built, which is to be called *Hali-*
fax, in honour of that great and noble
Lord, to whom this settlement owes
its beginning, and from whose well-
known and indefatigable zeal for the
honour and interests of his country, we
hope in time to become a most useful
and flourishing colony. (*See p. 185 F.*)

There are already several wharfs
built, and one gentleman is preparing
to erect a saw-mill. Public storehouses
are also building, and grains of various
sorts have been town. We have receiv-
ed constant supplies of plank and tim-
ber for building our houses, and also
fresh stock, and rum in great quantities;
20 schooners, frequently coming in on
one day. We have also had a hundred
beeves, and some sheep, brought down
to us by land from the *French* settlement
at *Minas*, which is about 30 miles from
the bottom of *Belford* bay, and to which
we purpose to cut a road, the *French*
deputies, who came to make their sub-
mission, having promised to send us 50
men for that purpose, and to assist us as
far as they are able. We have received
the like promise of friendship and assist-
ance from the *Indians*, their chiefs hav-
ing been with the governor for that
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purpose: In short, every thing is in a very prosperous way. But I should be equally unjust and ungrateful, was I to conclude my letter without paying that tribute, which is justly due to our governor, whose indefatigable zeal and prudent conduct, in the difficult task he has to go thro' with, can never be sufficiently admired: He seems to have nothing in view, but the interest and happiness of all; and his commands are mixed with so much humanity, and goodness, that it is impossible not to love and obey him at the same time.

[The Old England Journal of the 23d, calls the above letter a Whitchall puff, — and wishes that this new colony may not be made a jobb, to fill the purses of some dependents on power.]

Extracts of some Letters from Carolina.

Charles-Town, S. Carolina, July 5.

IT was generally expected, early in the spring, that 100,000 barrels of rice would be made this year, in this province; but some rains that fell the latter end of May, and beginning of June, have sadly disappointed the planters, by overflowing their dams and low lands, and either drowning, or bringing the craw-fish among the young plants: At a moderate computation, the crop will be reduced to less than one third. Most people have planted the seeds, even to a third time, (when the season was almost too far advanced) and have lost all.

As to our new manufacture, indigo, tho' encouraged by the king and parliament, it meets with so many discouragements from the merchant, that 'tis justly questioned, whether 40,000 lb. weight will be made this year.

Of Indian corn, 'twas thought a much greater quantity would be raised than ever was known; but, within a month past, a kind of bugs have introduced themselves into the fields, that destroy it almost all.

About a month ago, I was at *Purrysburg*, the Southern boundary of this province, where some *Swiss* are settled; and saw above 1200 lb. of silk balls, made there this year, which will give 120 lb. of neat silk. What I saw of it, that was organized, was equal, at least, if not preferable, to any foreign growth. And we have some hopes of making that manufacture a considerable branch of our trade.—† The mulberry trees grow wild, and very fine there, and the

† See Vol. II. p. 835.

whole work, from raising the worm to putting up the balls, takes up but six weeks, at a time of the year, when our planters have the least to do.

As to trade, it is very dull: And very little money stirring. The *Spaniards* continue to seize, and confiscate, many of our vessels, trading to their coasts. (See p. 411 G) And, a letter I had from *Jamaica*, about 10 days ago, acquaints me, that their trade is as dull, and money as scarce as ours, that that island is in a terrible condition, by the return of their whole South key fleet, without so much as breaking bulk. The *French* on *Hispaniola*, and *Martinique*, also seize our trade. And *Tobago, &c.* continues settling. What the consequence of these things may be, we, in *America*, are not so good politicians as to foretell.

But one thing more I have to tell you, which is of great consequence to the province. And that is, that the *Spaniards*, at *St Augustine*, who, during the war, seduced and encouraged our negroes (or slaves) to desert from this province, and gave them freedom, continue that practice, now in peace, notwithstanding all the remonstrances made on that subject. And there is hardly a week but a dozen of them go off at a time in canoes. The governor has promised to make, on this occasion, a representation to his majesty. The ships of war on this station, are

Arundel, John Reynolds, 23 Guns, in port, Rye, Cha. Wray, 20 G. at Hobow careening, Otter snow. — Ballot, 16 G. on a cruise.

Yours, &c. R. T.

ANOTHER letter relates that his excellency *James Glen*, Esq; governor of *S. Carolina*, in his speech to the assembly met at *Charles town*, in April last, took notice of the many signal proofs of his majesty's favour toward that province, particularly the late bounty upon indigo, for the encouragement of that manufacture, and the laying out annually 3000 *l.* in *Great Britain*, for purchasing presents for the *Indians* in amity with them, and the neighbouring colony of *Georgia*; also the orders he had received from his majesty to treat with the *Cherokees*, for the purchase of a convenient spot of a ground, for building a fort in their country, to enable them to exclude and repel the common enemies; and recommended to the assembly the enacting a law for preventing the frauds committed in manufacturing and exporting indigo, of which complaint has been made by the merchants.—The

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assembly, in return, assured his excel-
lency of their grateful sense of the ro-
yal favour, and that they would, with
great cheerfulness, take into considera-
tion the matters which he had recom-
mended to them, particularly that of in-
digo, that they might secure that impor-
tant acquisition to their trade, and merit
the bounty bestowed upon it.

KINGSTON in JAMAICA, April 29.
The humble ADDRESS and REPRESENTA-
TION of the Council and Assembly of the Is-
land of JAMAICA.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
WE your majesty's most dutiful and le-
gal subjects, the council and assembly
of your majesty's island of Jamaica: crave
leave to approach your royal throne, being
convinced we should be wanting in that duty
we owe your majesty, and the trust reposed in
us, if we did not take the earliest occasion of
laying before your majesty those burthens
which disturb the happiness of your people, and
threaten ruin and destruction to a colony of
such importance to your majesty's government.

The expense in supporting that just and ne-
cessary war, which your majesty engaged in
for vindicating the trade of your subjects, and
supporting the liberty and independency of Eu-
rope, called upon us to bear a part of that burthen,
which we did with a warmth and cheerfulness
disproportioned to our abilities, and as we ap-
prehend in a much greater degree than the rest
of your subjects.

While we see our efforts whilst we were la-
bouring under an additional duty on molasses
spirits, which, though unavoidable from the
expiry of the times, does in a most grievous
manner affect the inhabitants in general, but
more particularly the poorer sort, and prevents
the cultivation of the unsettled lands, it being
evident that sugar produced from new lands,
abounds with a greater proportion of syrup,
than that raised from old plantations.

And whilst we were under the pressure of
that duty, we had the mortification to find our-
selves subjected to a further tax of one shilling
and sixpence per hundred imposed the last session
of parliament upon all sugar produced from
your majesty's colonies, which we fear, if con-
tinued, must in the end answer that valuable
commodity to our great rivals in trade, the
natural enemies of your majesty's crown and
government.

Permit us further, most gracious sovereign,
to represent our just apprehension of a further
distress arising from the interruption of a free
navigation in these seas, being informed that
the Spaniards, our dangerous and jealous
neighbours, have detained, and searched on the
high seas, a vessel belonging to your majesty's
subjects, bound to this island, as may appear
by two affidavits, which we humbly beg leave
to lay before your majesty.

These, royal sir, are melancholy truths,
and the true causes of our distresses. From these

causes arise our want of money, and credit,
both at home and abroad: From thence the
scarcity of inhabitants in a country so extensive
and so happily situated for trade may easily be
accounted for. Notwithstanding the great en-
couragement given by our laws to every white
person that shall become a settler.

From these a further desertion of our island
is to be justly apprehended, and under such cir-
cumstances, we cannot think of any other
means of security, than an immediate protec-
tion from your majesty's great care and tender-
ness of your subjects.

These considerations oblige us to renew our
applications to your majesty for another re-
giment of soldiers to guard and defend us: Daily
apprehensive of an insurrection of our negroes,
and thereby in danger of losing whatever we
in distress'd condition remains valuable.

We therefore do most humbly beseech your
majesty to take into your royal consideration
this our humble address and representation, and
that you will be pleased to grant us such relief
as is fit to be to your majesty's great goodness
and wisdom.

MR URDAN,

HAVING observed in your Magazine
for July, p. 312, a description
given by Mr Samuel Ley of Lamorran,
(to whose person and residence I am an
entire stranger) of a diving boat, invented
some years since, by Mr Nathaniel Sym-
mons of Harborton, near Totness, in De-
von, a house carpenter; and Mr Ley
having asserted, that Mr Symmons invented
the famous diving engine, for taking up
wrecks, tho' his cousin L—e, and
some others, deprived him both of the
honour and profit; and as I am the first
inventor of a diving engine in England,
without communication of air from a-
bove, I, therefore, presume Mr Ley
means me, under the title of Mr Symmons's
cousin L—e, (to which kindred I have
not the least pretension). Now whether
this assertion proceeds from prejudice,
or false information, I will not deter-
mine; but whatever may be the motive,
I think it incumbent on me to give an
answer thereto, which shall be genuine.
And, first, as to the diving boat, insisted
on, I shall say nothing of it, having never
seen it, nor ever heard that it was any
wise serviceable, but readily agree with
Mr Ley, that his account of it is imper-
fect; and as to the famous diving en-
gine, which Mr Ley is pleased to say,
was invented by Mr Symmons, I take the
liberty to aver it is my own invention. It
is observable, that Mr Ley is silent, with
respect to its description; but as it hath
been of such singular service to the pub-
lick, I shall here insert a particular de-
scription thereof, with the principal mo-
tive

tive of the invention. Necessity is the parent of invention, and being, in the year 1715, quite reduc'd, and having a large family, my thoughts turned upon some extraordinary method, to retrieve my misfortunes; and was prepossessed, that it might be practicable to contrive a machine to recover wrecks lost in the sea; and the first step, I took towards it, was going into a hoghead, upon land, bung'd up tight, where I stay'd half an hour, without communication of air; then I made a trench, near a well, at the bottom of my orchard, in this place, in order to convey a sufficient quantity of water to cover the hoghead; and then try'd how long I could live under water, without air-pipes, or communication of air; and found I could stay longer under water than upon land. This experiment being try'd, I then began to think of making my engine, which was soon made, by a cooper, in *Stanhope-street, London*, of which you have the following description. It is made of waincot, perfectly round, about six feet in length, about two foot and a half diameter at the head, and about eighteen inches diameter at the foot, and contains about 30 gallons; it is hoop'd with iron hoops without and within, to guard against pressure; there are two holes for the arms, and a glass about four inches diameter, and an inch and quarter thick, to look thro', which is fixed in the bottom part, so as to be in a direct line with the eye; two air-holes, upon the upper part, into one of which air is conveyed, by a pair of bellows, both which are stop'd with plugs, immediately before going down to the bottom. At the foot part there's a hole to let out water sometimes; there's a large rope, fix'd to the back, or upper part, by which it's let down; and there's a little line, called the signal line, by which the people above are directed what to do, and under is fix'd a piece of timber, as a guard for the glass. I go in with my feet foremost, and when my arms are got thro' the holes, then the head is put on, which is fastened with screws. It requires 500 weight to sink it, and take but 15 pound weight from it, and it will buoy upon the surface of the water. I lie straight upon my breast, all the time I am in the engine, which hath many times been more than 6 hours, being, frequently, refreshed upon the surface, by a pair of bellows. I can move it about 12 foot square, at the bottom, where I have stay'd, many times, 34 minutes. I have been ten fathom deep many a hundred times, and have been

12 fathom, but with great difficulty. With this engine, I dived 3 years, before I saw Mr *Symons*. I solemnly declare, and, I think, I never heard of such a man, 'till he came to the *Lizart* to see my engine, which he liked well, that he desired to adventure with me, on some wrecks near *Plymouth* where we adventured together without success. Sometime after this, Mr *Symons* reported, behind my back, (but I declare, never to my face) that he was the inventor of my engine; but, I protest, I never saw a diving engine, before. I saw my own, nor did I ever see Mr *Symons's* diving boat, (as Mr *Ley* calls it) nor ever saw him dive in an engine in my life; of all which I am ready to make affidavit. As I have given a clear and just answer to the assertion, and offered to support it, as strongly as any reasonable man can expect, I must therefore, beg leave to observe the improbability of my stealing an invention from another man, (and if Mr *Ley* say true, it is nothing less) for a man must be little otherwise than mad, to try an experiment in a hoghead, the very day and hour of the great eclipse, in 1715, in order to contrive an engine, of which he was master before. Now this experiment in the hoghead, is no fiction for the person, who assisted me, dyed but three years since, and I appeal to his children, now living here, and my well disposed neighbours in general, for the truth of it. I can't conclude, without remarking the absurdity of the assertion. I mean of taking away the honour and profit. Now, for argument's sake, suppose I had taken the dimensions of Mr *Symons's* engine, and made one like his as is alledged, would that have stopp'd his progress? would he not (like an *Englishman*) have asserted his right, and proved me an impostor? might he not have dived in the *West Indies*, at the island of *May*, at *Porto Santo*, (near *Madera*) and at the *Cape of Good Hope*, as well as myself? But, perhaps, a stranger to him may object, that he wanted either money, or friends, to which I answer, that he wanted for neither, and, as for myself, in the beginning of my project, no man ever wanted for more of both. I could (if necessary) quote many gentlemen of considerable rank, in the kingdom, and *Holland*, who are well acquainted with my capacity, and ventury in this respect.

*Newton Abbot, near
Exon, Devon,
Sept. 19, 1749.*

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
John Lethbridge
P. S.

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 Symons, (as Mr. Ley calls
 him) dive in an engine in
 which I am ready to make
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 Yours, &c.
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notion of what they are reading, how
 is the intent of their reading it answer-
 ed? (2) Can it be necessary, or indeed
 congruous, that any thing should be
 read as a public declaration of faith,
 which is so much above the capacities
 of most who read or rehearse this creed?
 How then shall he, who occupies the
 room of the unlearned, say Amen, to
 what he hears, or reads, feeling he un-
 derstands not what is utter'd, either by
 himself or others? For, except we ut-
 ter with the tongue words easy to be
 understood (as well in our creeds as
 prayers) do we not, in effect, speak to
 the air; and, in our speech, become
 barbarians, not only to one another, but
 even to ourselves? (3) But, suppose it
 should be granted that the truth of the
 doctrines, contained in the creed, are
 sufficiently made out, yet, how does it
 appear that these doctrines are such fun-
 damental articles of christianity, as that
 a belief of them is necessary to a christi-
 an's salvation? How can we defend a
 creed, which makes the minute and
 critical definitions, it gives of these
 doctrines, so necessary to the everlasting
 salvation of all men, that *whoever*
will be saved, it is necessary, before all
things, that he hold the catholic faith,
as it is there (with so much curiosity)
explain'd? And that except every one
 do keep it, in the sense there explain'd,
whole and undivided; without doubt he
shall perish everlastingly?

VII. *Catechism.* (1) Does not the
 judgment of those worthy members of
 our church deserve to be attended to,
 who (not without reason) think this ca-
 techism somewhat defective in some
 points, and to want a little explanation
 in others? May it not then (by a few
 gentle touches of some masterly hands)
 be amended, and improv'd in these
 respects; and thereby rendered one of
 the most perfect of the sort, as design'd
 at first for beginners? And since his ca-
 techism was design'd at first for begin-
 ners only, namely for young children,
 and the church intended to have provid-
 ed another for the instruction of youth
 and more adult persons, (which yet was
 never done, and publicly authorized)
 may we not, very properly, ask (II) Might
 not a form of instruction be drawn-up
 by authority, fitted for such a pur-
 pose? Might not, for instance, a larger
 catechism, compendiously exhibiting
 the chief points, and principal evidences
 of the christian religion, be of eminent
 service? Is it not likely that, by such
 a catechism as the Bp. of Man has drawn

up for his diocese, this most useful or-
 dinance would soon recover its ancient
 credit, and efficacy; and the ignorance
 in divine things, by degrees, wear off;
 and the power of religion, together
 with the knowledge of it, make equal
 advances in the minds of men?

[To be continued.]

LETTER from a learned Gentle-
 man at Paris.

M. Monnier has publish'd an addi-
 tion to his memoir, containing
 his observations on the last great solar e-
 clipse, made in Scotland. (See Jan. last
 p. 13.) In this he declares, he has suf-
 ficient reason to think that the latitude of
 Edinburgh is 2 degrees, and an half fur-
 ther north, than it has been computed
 by Mr. Maclaurin, in round numbers;
 who fixes it at 55 degrees 55 minutes.
 Among other curious subjects to
 which the academy of *Tholome* apply'd
 their researches last year, is the follow-
 ing on the quality of the blood.

When the red part of the blood,
 is examin'd with an microscope, it is im-
 mediately perceiv'd to consist of small
 globules: those who have observ'd them
 with the greatest attention, affirm, that
 when this part of the blood changes in-
 to serum, every red globule divides
 into six yellow globules, each of which
 is again subdivided into six aqueous glo-
 bules, very transparent, and so minute,
 as that their component parts are not to
 be discern'd by the best microscope;
Leuwenhoek, discovered blood vessels,
 the diameter of which, is less than the
 tenth part of a red globule, the aqueous
 globules, therefore, are not the smallest
 parts into which the blood is divid'd.

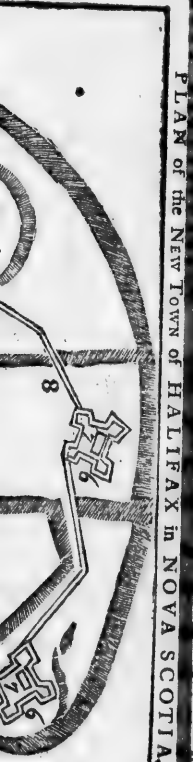
To preserve the analogy, some inge-
 nious persons have supposed that there
 is a series of globules, gradually decreas-
 ing in magnitude, each consisting of six
 globules, to the tenth degree: but why
 should each be supposed to consist of six
 globules? Is there any mysterious qual-
 ity in that number? True science rejects
 such virtue in numbers, but they allege
 that six globules unite with each other
 better than any other number, and give
 a more durable form to the globule
 which they compose: If the component
 globules were 2, 3, 4, or even 5, in
 number, the aggregate globule would
 be too angular, and the component glo-
 bules would be too easily divid'd; if
 on the contrary, the number of compo-
 nent globules was increased to 7, 8, 9,
 or more, many of them would touch
 but in one part, and consequently their

MS. 1709

Cambridge, July 10, 1749.
following question, in the
with an answer and your
years &c.

M.N.
e, and easy method to make
human body by the roots,
growing again, particular-
lar and troublesome about
w; if there be, what is it?

ed often on the part—
without hair.



Explanation.
1 Count house
and prison.
2 The church

Poetical ESSAYS; OCTOBER 1749.

471

MR URBAN,
Am the unhappy person that met with the
monster, that I gave you an account of, last
month. (See p. 423). My madness (for such my
ends think it, tho' I, like other madmen,
lik otherwise) manifested itself by symptoms
very different from those, which usually attend
madness. In the first place, I have no abhorrence
water, but have, at some seasons, drunk of it
with great eagerness, especially when mix'd with
wine. In the next place, I am as gentle as if no-
thing was the matter wth me, inasmuch that none
of my friends are afraid of approaching me, when
I am the worst. There are two things, indeed,
which bear hard upon me, one of them is, that
I have been frequently heard to call upon one
—, tho' I must have known that she
is 20 miles distant; the other is, that I have
late amus'd myself with counting my fingers,
if I were not before fully satisfied of their right
number, muttering, at the same time, something
myself. The inclosed paper consists of some
of the aforesaid mutterings. I confess I am at a
— what to think of myself, and wait your de-
termination, before I venture to pronounce my-
self either mad, or in my senses. If I am really
mad, and my madness may be any way diverting,
and sometimes happens, I shall contribute pretty
much to the entertainment of your readers.

Wakefield, Sept.
20, 1749.

Yours, &c.

DAMON.

Down Damon's cheeks fast flow'd the
tear,

His cheeks now pale by sorrow made :
Scent from all his soul held dear,
He languish'd in the lonely shade :

He shade, where *Calder's* crystal stream,
In mazes, gently murmur'd by :
here Echo learn'd the shepherd's theme,
And kindly answer'd sigh with sigh.

return, he said, thou much-lov'd fair,
To glad this pensive gloomy breast,
return, and banish my despair ;
Oh ! bring my soul its wonted rest.

Scent, what pleasure can I know ?
What else can *Damon* do but grieve ?
In rural sports insipid grow,
Tho' wont such sprightly joys to give !

earn what made these sports delight,
And what, at present, makes them cloy ;
return, dear maid, and blest my sight,
So shall I rural sports enjoy.

At on the river's brink I lie,
Which *Sophy's* presence us'd to cheer,
In pleasures past I think, and sigh,
For, oh ! my *Sophy*, is not there !

sleep I view thee, hear thee speak
Kind, as when near, thou sooth'dst my
while enjoy the scene, then wake, [pain,
And turning, strive to dream again.

heree'er my restless steps I bend,
My mind is still intent on thee :

O may thy breast my vows befriend,
And shew a like concern for me !

I've known thee pity those that mourn,
And with their sorrows to relieve :
For pity then, O ! quick return,
And bid thy shepherd cease to grieve.

If strangers can thy pity move,
For trivial sorrows which abound,
In justice let thy shepherd prove
Thy cure, to whom thou gav'st wound !

My sighs to her my soul esteems,
O bear, ye currents, as ye glide,
Tell her, the tears increas'd your streams
Of *Damon* weeping on your side.

Ye breezes that perfume the air ;
Ye gentle zephyrs, bear my sighs :
Breathe all my sorrows to the fair,
If she returns not, *Damon* dies.

see 517

Just waking from a pleasing DREAM.

WHAT is it all a dream, and nothing
more ?

And am I just the thing I was before ?
Who would not wish for everlasting night,
When sleep can furnish out such gay delight ?
But ah ! 'tis past, nor mere my soul will blest ;
So die the dreams of earthly happiness:
Just when we think to grasp the wish'd for prize,
Before us still the painted shadow flies.

Panting behind, the phantom we pursue,
Oft lose the tempting game, as oft start new ;
For, *Proteus* like, it varies oft its shape ;
With fatal art each earthly joy 'twill ape,
And with its dazzling ignis-fatus light,
Perverts our senses, and deceives our sight.

Some latent power magnetic draws us on,
While Hope and Fancy cry, it may be won.
Now just before the lovely shade appears,
The sum of all our wishes, hopes and fears,
We strive to seize the object of our care ;
But grasp a shade, and fill our arms with air.

Then full before our streaming tortur'd eyes,
We see an ugly, frowning spectre rise ;
Deluded fool, the cries, thy course restrain,
Nor follow what no mortal e'er shall gain ;
If happiness compleat on earth you'd find,
You hunt a shadow, and pursue the wind ;
And know, whene'er you'd seize the airy game,
I'll rise, and *Disappointment* is my name.

To earth we fall, and steeken at the sight,
Curse our past folly, and abhor the light ;
But soon the gloomy spectre dies away,
And the fair phantom, eager to betray,
Drest in another garb, salutes our view ;
We rise, and with fresh warmth the chase renew,
Forget our cares, our pains, our dangers past,
And in fantastick dreams our moments waste ;
The fleeting, tempting, painted air we chase,
Till death arrests us in the fruitless race.

Rest then, my soul, with humble bliss content,
Nor let thy time in vain pursuits be spent
To higher joys be all thy hopes confin'd,
For those alone can satisfy the mind.

Holk, Wiltshire, Oct. 7, 1749.

STEVIA.

Canada Nova Scotia 174

Historical Chronicle, October 1749.

Extract of a letter from Chebucto harbour, Nova Scotia, August 17.



After the several vicissitudes of fortune, I am arrived at this new settlement, which far exceeds any idea I could possibly have of it. At our first landing in this harbour, which is the finest I ever saw in the world, we found the place on each side an entire wood, upon a gradual declivity to the shore, the trees large and standing close together, and light fern growing between, the passage not interrupted with thorns and briars, as the *European* woods are, and furnished with delicate springs of water. The air is very temperate, and I believe exceeding healthful. This is the hottest part of the summer; the mornings and evenings are delightfully pleasant, and the middle of the day not warmer than I have found it in *England*. Every body arrived at present have excellent appetites, from the good temperament of the air; which puts me in mind of *Italy*, and I think there is a good prospect of its being altogether as fertile, and in time as enchanting to its inhabitants. The soil is of the finest mould I ever saw, capable of producing any thing; and I fancy much less difficulty will be met with in clearing the woods than was expected; for about two miles from the water-side, at the summit of the hill, the trees are in general very small, and at a distance from each other; where there is fine shooting, viz. plenty of partridges, pigeons, hares, rabbits, and a sort of black game that we meet with in some parts of *England*. I have dined upon a porcupine, that is as delicious as a young fawn: whether I may venture to do so on a bear I know not: Some of the people have caught several young ones. The harbour abounds with fish of several sorts, lobsters and mackrel in great quantities, and other small fish in abundance. There are several fresh rivers well stored with fine salmon; which many have experienced, and brought great quantities down to our new town of *Halifax*: But the absolute necessity of every one's assisting in clearing the ground, does, for the present, divert them from the employments of fishing and shooting, and obliges us to be satisfied with what a few *Indians* supply us with, who come fre-

quently to us in their canoes, at reasonable rates.

There is an island situated at the entrance of the harbour, where a fortification, I apprehend, will be built, and will not be unlike the wooden fort at the entrance of the *Tagus*. We have had various rumours about the number of the *Indians*, and their molesting the settlement; but I give no credit to it, for I am satisfied we have sufficient force to protect us. The governor has got the hearts of the people, by amiable deportment, and has taken care of their healths, and subsistence as far as possible, and to render an uninhabited place as convenient to them as is in his power: However, many difficulties must be encountered with in the infancy of such an undertaking. We lie in tents, and the great fogs, frequent in this place, render it sometimes uncomfortable; but I do not find it prejudicial to our healths. The rain falls here pretty heavy; but tho' we are wet thro' our little fortifications, yet it is not attended with any cold shivering or disorders whatsoever. The winter is what we have to fear: D from good intelligence it is very severe, and of long continuance, and we are making preparations for our security against that inclement season.

The township is laid out, and an allotment of ground is given to every family; the single people mix together as they approve themselves. We hope we shall be able to preserve ourselves from the severity of the weather, by little boarded huts; but it is feared much hardship must be endured, the summer being too far advanced to do great things this year. The little knowledge I have obtained, in the short time we have been here, of the usefulness of the place to *England*, satisfies me, that those gentlemen who first proposed this colony, and have so zealously served their country thereby, will reap immortal honour for having so singularly distinguished themselves, and in time will be the authors of the happiness of others, who might have lived useless and died miserable at home. Many things to forward the success of this undertaking must be done by parliament; but every body is so well satisfied with the gentleman that governs them, that they have no doubt but proper remonstrances will come from him, who shews the greatest tenderness for their welfare: And the

usefulness of it to the province, which position will be of great service to the subjects.

On the 27th principal Dances, in which rioters, was a castle, who, to his majesty.

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usefulness of the settlement, will entitle
it to the protection of the government,
who have begun so glorious a work, for
which posterity must be ever thankful,
and will be one amongst the many in-
stances of his majesty's affection for his
subjects. (*See p. 112, 408, 440.*)

On the 29th ult. a petition, signed by
87 principal inhabitants of *St Clement*
Danes, in behalf of the two condemned
rioters, was presented to the D. of *New-*
castle, who, the next day, presented it
to his majesty. (*See p. 465.*)

SATURDAY, OCT. 3.

At *Rheubarbion* in *Denbighshire*, was interr'd
late in the night, in a private manner, the bo-
dy of Sir *W. W. Wynne*, Bart. The herse was
attended by his domestick and menial servants,
amounting to a very great number. At the
back-gate of *Wynflay* the corpse was solemnly
received by multitudes of people, whose out-
ward gestures of affliction pathetically repre-
sented the inward sentiments of their hearts:
Few men have ever serv'd so general a lamenta-
tion! In his publick character, he was re-
solute and unmoveable; in his private charac-
ter, he was generous, and of exceeding good-
nature: He lov'd his country with a sincerity
which seem'd to distinguish him from all man-
kind: His morals were untainted: He had
an utter detestation of vice: His manners,
like his countenance, were open and undis-
guis'd: He was affable by nature; he knew
how to condescend, without meanness: He
was munificent, without ostentation: His
behaviour was so amiable, as never to create a
personal enemy; he was even honour'd, where
he was not lov'd: In domestick life, he was
the kindest relation, and truest friend; his
house was a noble scene of regular, yet almost
unbounded, hospitality: His piety towards his
creator, was remarkable in his constant atten-
dant on the service of the church; he revered
religion, he respected the clergy, he feared God;
the whole tenor of his conduct was one con-
tinued series of virtue: So prepar'd, he had
little reason to be afraid of sudden death; eve-
ry day of his life was a preparation for heaven;
and the loss of him will be a lasting calamity to
his country. *Chester Journ.*

THURSDAY 5.

A proclamation was issued, for sum-
moning the parliament, which stood
prorogued to Nov. 16, to assemble
then for the dispatch of business.

An order was made for all causes, re-
lating to prizes taken during the late
war, to be forthwith adjusted, and ac-
counts thereof laid before the Privy
Council.

FRIDAY 6.

An eminent factor, in the woollen
manufacture, was taken into custody of
a messenger, for being a principal in
the clandestine sending of artificers, and

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utensils, for the said manufacture, into
Spain, (*See p. 426.*)

TUESDAY 10.

Were presented to the Privy Council,
some petitions from consuls, residing a-
broad, who have no other allowance
than tonnage from ships entering the
ports where they reside, declaring that
the money arising thereby, fell very
short of their expences, for defending
the property and privileges of the *Brit-*
ish subjects, and praying relief.

The E. of Harrington's speech to the
Irish Parliament.

HIS majesty having honoured me with his
commands to meet you again in parlia-
ment, it is with great pleasure that I congratu-
late you on the re-establishment of the public
tranquillity; and I am persuaded, that you are
duly sensible of his majesty's wisdom and good-
ness, in procuring the honourable peace which
has been happily concluded since the last session,
to the manifest advantage of his subjects of this
kingdom, in common with those of his other
dominions.

In order to contribute to the more effectual
securing the continuance of that inestimable
blessing, his majesty has judged it necessary to
regulate his forces in this kingdom, so as to be
speedily prepared, in all events, to defeat any
attempt which may be made to disturb our pre-
sient happiness.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have ordered the several accounts and esti-
mates to be laid before you, and have a particu-
lar satisfaction in acquainting you, that I
have nothing in command from his majesty to
ask but the usual supplies.

The batteries which have been thought ne-
cessary for the defence of the harbour of *Cork*,
are in considerable forwardness; and a new dis-
position of the barracks, for the more conveni-
ent reception of his majesty's troops, and for
the publick security, has been proceeded upon,
in pursuance of your address to me of the last
session, with as much expedition as the nature
of that service would admit. An account of
the expence of each of those works shall like-
wise be laid before you.

My lords and gentlemen,

The encouragement lately given to your lin-
nen manufacture by the legislature of Great Bri-
tain, calls upon you, in the strongest manner,
to attend to the advantages of that great source
of national industry and wealth. And their
favourable disposition to promote the general
welfare of this kingdom, must incline you, to
cultivate, by all suitable returns, that reciproc-
al confidence and harmony, which will at all
times be found essentially necessary to the inter-
est of *Ireland*. Every audacious attempt to
create a jealousy between the two kingdoms,
and to disunite the affections of his majesty's
common subjects, so closely connected by the
same civil and religious interests, must excite
N n n . . . *See p. 422.*

the highest indignation in all true lovers of their country.

You have abundant reason to depend upon the continuance of his majesty's protection and favour; and your past conduct leaves no room to doubt, that you will gratefully testify your loyalty and duty, by repaying a just confidence in his majesty, and exerting a steady zeal for the security and honour of his government.

Duty and inclination will, upon all occasions, equally engage me to concur with you, in every measure, which may tend to increase the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom.

This speech produced suitable addresses from both houses.

WEDNESDAY 11.

The anniversary of his majesty's coronation was loyally observed as usual.

FRIDAY 13.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, which proved a maiden one. *Thomas Yeldon* was try'd for forging, and uttering, a seaman's letter of attorney, and the jury brought in their verdict special.

The persons in custody, on account of the woollen manufacture were examined, and two persons, who had been articulated, but, afterwards, refused to go, were examined against them; upon which, the matter being fully proved against them, they were ordered into closer confinement.

Ten waggon load of specie, being above 500,000 dollars, by the *Blandford*, from *Lisbon*, arrived at *Portsmouth*; it has since been carry'd to the India house, the company having purchased it for exportation.

SATURDAY 14.

Advice was received of the safe arrival of a ship in *Spain*, with above 60 artificers in the woollen manufacture, and many callimancoes, and worsted damasks half finished, besides a great quantity of utensils. — A messenger was dispatch'd to *Brabant*, to solicit the delivery up of one *Bevan*, formerly a noted clothier in *Wiltshire*, a principal in sending over artificers, but he had re-join'd into *French Flanders*.

MONDAY 16.

Mr *Solomon Avela*, a *Bohemian Jew*, embraced the Christian faith, and was publicly baptized at the *Savoy chapel*.

A journeyman hatter was committed to hard labour for 14 days, and to be once publicly whipped, for embezzling the materials delivered to him, by his master, pursuant to a late act.

The herring fishers at *Yarmouth* caught, in their nets, a grampus, or young whale, which weighed 4000 lb. was 27 foot long, 8 broad, and 4 in thickness, and was brought on shore, tho' it did the nets above 100 l. damages.

WEDNESDAY 18.

Fifteen of the condemned malefactors (See p. 426.) among these *Bosavern Pen Lez*, the rioter (*Wilson*, the other, being reprieved, the night before, and *Mooney*, *Donnagan*, and *Crawford* reprieved for transportation) were executed at *Tyburn*. Mr Sheriff *Tanfield*, holding his white wand, surrounded by his officers, attended the execution, on horseback, and dismissed, very civilly, a party of footguards at *Holbournbars*, who attended to escort the criminals to *Tyburn*: Where a rescue, by the sailors, was apprehended, but the necessary peace was preserved without military aid. — The body of *Pen Lez* was brought to an undertaker's, and interred the same night in *St Clement's church* by order, and at the expence, of the parish. See p. 465.

Was a meeting of the proprietors of the 7 per Cent. Emperor's loan, when were laid before them, proposals from the *K. of Prussia* to pay the arrears of the interest thereon, at 3 different payments, provided the proprietors would consent to take 3 and a half per Cent. per Ann. from *Christmas* next, instead of 5 per Cent. but, after a short consideration the proposal was rejected.

FRIDAY 20.

A pardon passed the great seal to *Gen Mackenzie*, Esq; late Earl of *Cromartie*, convicted of high treason, with provision that he remains in such place as his majesty shall direct. — 500 l. per Ann. is also granted to the said *E. of Cromartie*, out of his forfeited estate, for the maintenance of his family; and the rest of the money, arising from the sale of his estate, is to be settled upon his children. — 500 l. per Ann. is also granted, to his majesty, to the master of *Levat*, one of his late father's estate.

SATURDAY 21.

A porpus was pursu'd by near 10 boats, through *London Bridge*, and shot and taken a little above it.

WEDNESDAY 25.

Were consumed at *Toucester* 36 houses with barns, &c. by fire.

FRIDAY 27.

The Earl of *Suffex* and Lord *Cathcart* arriv'd in town from *France*. See p. 465.

A bow and quiver, in which were 24 arrows, made of reed, pointed with steel, and bearded, were found in *North Forest, Hampshire*, supposed to have lain there since *K. William Rufus*, who was shot there 649 years ago; the reeds were not decay'd, nor the points rusty.

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WEDNESDAY 18.
The condemned malefactor (No. 6.) among these Boscawen, the rioter (Wilson), the offender, the night before, the Boscawen, and Crawford (transportation) were executed. Mr. Sheriff Tanquerel, surrounded by a mob, ended the execution, and dismissed, very civilly, the wards at Holbournbars, who sent the criminals to Tyburn for a rescue, by the sailors, but the necessary services without military aid. The body of Pen Lez was undertaken, and interred in St Clement's church at the expence, of 65.
The proprietors of the Emperor's loan, who were to pay the arrears of the loan, at 3 different payments, the proprietors would have a half per Cent. per annum next, instead of a short consideration was rejected.
THURSDAY 20.
The great seal to George, late Earl of Cromwell, in such place as his Majesty, 500 l. per Ann. is said E. of Cromwell, on estate, for the maintenance, and the rest of the from the sale of his estate upon his children. Ann. is also granted, by the master of Lovat, on estate.
FRIDAY 21.
A puri'd by near 10 London Bridge, and the above it.
WEDNESDAY 25.
The at Loucester 36 hours by fire.
THURSDAY 27.
The Suffex and Lord Cathcart from France. See p. 46. quiver, in which were of reed, pointed with, were found in the William Rufus, who was years ago; the reed, nor the points refused the seals to re-
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the sea is open, and the weather mild, he will have better opportunities of sailing, in search of a passage into the North seas; but tho' these advantages appear to be equivalent to the length of the voyage, it is said, that something more than a bare discovery of a passage intended (See p. 546, E.)
An affidavit has been made by Samuel Tim, a master of a ship, and Samuel Palmer and George Lockyer mariners, that for three several nights, since June last, they sailed by the Cokets, and saw no lights there, tho' the weather was clear, and they were within two leagues of them, so that if any lights had been then lighted, they must have seen them. [If this should be often the case, mariners are to take greater caution, than if lights never had been kept there.]
The greatest number of horned cattle are already come to pasture within the miles of London, pursuant to the order of council, as was ever seen in the memory of man.
GRANTS for 1750.
528,230 l. for 18,857 land forces in Gr. Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey. — A farther reduction of 3000 was proposed, but over-ruled, 211 to 81.
236,420 l. for guards and garrisons in the Plantations, Gibraltar, &c. and for provisions, &c.
10,000 l. for Greenwich Hospital.
293,625 l. for Navy Ordinary.
197,896 l. for repairs and rebuilding of ships.
520,000 l. for 10,000 seamen.
109,259 l. for land-service Ordnance.
35,448 l. ditto not provided for.
AT a court martial held on board his Majesty's Yacht the Charlotte, at Deptford, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of December, 1749. F
William Rowley, Esq; Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's fleet. } President,
Sir Edw. Hawke, Vice-Admiral of the blue. }
John Forbes, Esq; Rear-Adm. of the white. }
Thomas Sturton. } Richard Haddock.
William Parry. } Matthew Buckle. }
Captains, } Merrick de L'Angle.
The court, pursuant to an order from the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty to William Rowley, Esq; dated the 1st instant, proceeded to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of Charles Knowles, Esq; a rear-Admiral of his Majesty's fleet, in, and relating to, an action which happened on the 1st of October, 1748, between a British Squadron under his command, and a Squadron of Spain; and having heard the witnesses, as well for the crown as the prisoner, and also what the prisoner had to say in his defence, and thoroughly

considered the same, the court do unanimously agree, that it had appeared that Mr Knowles by forming the line to the northward, upon seeing the enemy in the morning, acted properly, and like an officer; but, while he was standing for the enemy, he might, by a different disposition of his Squadron, have begun the attack with six ships, as early in the day as four of them were engaged, and that therefore, by his neglecting to do so, he gave the enemy a manifest advantage; but in the situation the Squadron was at the time the Tilbury returned the enemy's fire, the rear-admiral seems to have acted properly in making the signal for battle, and beginning the engagement then as he did; that it appears the Cornwall continued in close and smart action better than an hour, and that Mr Knowles remained on board her, with his flag, after she was disabled from continuing the action, tho' he might, upon her being disabled, have shifted his flag on board another ship; and the court are unanimously of opinion, that he ought to have done so, in order to have conducted and directed, during the whole action, the motions of the Squadron entrusted to his care and conduct; but as it appears that Mr Knowles expressed great earnestness and zeal to get into action, and, while the Cornwall was engaged, shewed great personal courage, therefore, the court do unanimously think, that his not removing his flag arose from a mistake, and not from backwardness to bring his person into action; and upon consideration of Mr Knowles's whole conduct relating to the action, the court do unanimously agree, that he falls under part of the 14th article of the articles of war, namely, the word negligence, and no other, and also under the 23d article. And the court do therefore unanimously adjudge, That he be reprimanded, for not bringing up the Squadron in closer order than he did, and not beginning the attack with as great force as he might have done, and also for not shifting his flag, upon the Cornwall's being disabled. And he is hereby reprimanded accordingly.
Wm Rowley, Tho. Sturton,
G. Fearn, Edw. Hawke, Wm Parry,
Jud. Adv. John Forbes, Rich. Haddock,
Mk. de L'Angle, Matthew Buckle,
Malta, Nov. 20. On the 8th fifteen Turks were broke alive on the wheel; they all died seemingly in the christian faith; 5 were branded on their foreheads and sent to the galleys for life, and seven more, with the balhaw of Rhodes, expected to die in a few days.
Halifax in Nova Scotia, Oct. 30. The settlers continue to enjoy perfect health, and have by their industrious labours so far advanced their works, that 350 comfortable and convenient houses are already built, and many more will, in all probability, be built before the winter, as the weather continues warm and fine beyond expectation; there are some few how-

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however, less industrious, for whose reception, in case their houses should not be finish'd before the cold weather sets in, the governor has retain'd one of the transport ships. The settlement is greatly increased by a number of useful and industrious families from *New-England* and other places. Some hundreds of fishing vessels have already been here, and many more are expected next year. The *Indians* of the *Peninsula* have committed some hostilities, but as their numbers are only inconsiderable, and as all proper measures have been taken to reduce them to obedience, by raising a company of rangers to scour the woods, and setting a reward upon their heads, there is little apprehension of their being any further troublesome, more especially as the town is secured by a pallisado, and the troops posted round it. The *French* inhabitants have sent fifty of their people to assist in the publick works, and they are employed by the governor in cutting a road to *Minas*. *Gaz.*

I R E L A N D.

On the 11th, the Lord Lieut. and privy council issu'd a proclamation for the apprehending *Charles Lucas*, epothecary, purtuant to an address of the H. of Commons. (See p. 523.)

The wife of the Rev. Mr *Mills* of *Galway*, was deliver'd of 3 children at a birth, after 20 years marriage without children.

LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1749.

Nov. 28. *L*ady of *Thomas Dod* of *Edge*, Esq; deliver'd of a daughter, at his seat in *Chestershire*, where 'tis remarkable, that tho' the estate has continued regularly in the name near 600 years, there has not been known a child born there for 150 years past.

DEC. 21. Lady of *James Stewart Mackenzie*, Esq; member for *Bute*, &c.—of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1749.

Nov. 30. *T*omas *Crown*, Esq; was marry'd to *Miss Byron* at *Chester*.

DEC. 6. Lord *George Manners*, 3d son of the D. of *Rutland*,—to the only daughter of late *Thomas Chaplin*, Esq;

5. Sir *George Meredith*, Bart,—to *Miss Anne Lee* of *High Lee Hall*, *Chester*, 30,000 l.

7. *Edmund Cox* of *Essex*, Esq;—to *Miss Sally Paveall* of *Stratford*, *Radnorshire*.

9. Mr *Snell*, merchant,—to *Miss Chaucery* of *Cornhill*, 6000 l.

13. Lord *Parke*, son of the E. of *Macclesfield*,—to *Miss Heathcote*, eldest daughter of Sir *John Heathcote*, Bart. with 30,000 l.

Mr *Rich. Vernon Sadler*, brewer of *Southernhampton*,—to *Miss Owen*, nearly related to Lord *Gower*.

18. *Richard Borrett* of *Wellington*, *Somersetshire*, Esq;—to *Miss Joane Thomas*, wth 20,000 l.—On this occasion he gave 20 carcasses of 20 sheep, a fat ox, and 200 horn loads of wood to the poor; and one of the bells being cracked with jingling, he ordered new bells to make the ring eight; also the organ pipes to be repaired, and added 10 l. year to the organist's salary.

Rt Hon. Lord *Clifford*,—to Lady *Anna Lee*, sister to the Earl of *Litchfield*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1749.

Nov. 25. *H*on. *Theodosia Farrington*, mother to the Duchess of *Anca*, Rev. Mr *Groome*, 64 years rector of *Barnham Dedpole*, *Norfolk*, aged 93.

DEC. 1. Right Hon. *Thomas*, Lord *Leigh*, Baron of *Stonleigh*; succeeded in title and estate by his only son *Edward*.

2. Mrs *Susan Jutt*, at *Fr. Williams Plumtree's*, Esq; in *Greenwich*, aged 112; she was in good health a few hours before her death.

3. *Fitz Williams Plumtree*, at *Greenwich*, Esq; first clerk to the treasury of ordinance.

Wm Dunbar, Esq; *Antigua* merchant.

Sir *Charles Hungate* of *Yorkshire*, Bart.

8. *John Hassell*, Esq; counsellor at law, *Lincoln's Inn*.

John Partberick, Esq; high bailiff of the Isle of *Ely*.

Sir *John Cope* of *Bramhall*, *Hants*, Bart.

9. Mrs *Carter* of *Crutched Friars*, of *Greenwich*, for her son, who was found drowned in the *Thames*. (See p. 329.)

Hon. Mrs *Eliza King*, daughter of late Chancellor.

Isaac Palmer of *Mile End*, Esq; *Italian* merchant.

James Simmonds, Esq; a very considerable planter in *Virginia*.

Joseph Shallon, Esq; *Virginia* merchant.

10. *Edw. Willis*, Esq; page of the back stairs to King *Wm* and *Q. Anne*, aged 101, the *Charter House*.

13. *Humphry Townsend*, Esq; in *Cannon Street*, aged 73.

Col. *Duckett*, formerly member for *Calne*.

15. Sir *Wm Fortescue*, master of the rolls.

16. Mr *Johnson*, secretary to Lord *Chilch*, Justice *Willes*.

And. Percival, Esq; agent to several Reg.

17. *Robt. Graham* of *South Warnborough*, *Hampshire*, Esq;

19. Sir *Thomas Lee*, Bt, brother to Sir *Wm Lee*, Kt, Chief Justice of *England*, to whom the baronetage and estate descend.

22. Rt Rev. *Richard Smallbrake*, D. D. L. Bp of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, aged 76. He was made Bishop of *St David's* in 1723, and translated to the See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* in 1730.

Rich. Shuttleworth of *Cawthorpe Hall*, Esq; member for *Lincolnshire*, which county he represented in 11 parliaments.

Wife of *James Annesley*, Esq; who claimed the title and estate to the Barlond of *Annesley*.

24. At his house in *Upper Brook-street*, *John Lindsay*, Earl of *Crawford* and *Lindsay*.

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re approv'd; a
de for the ita
sinning of the
min, which, af
r'd to the n
A new fish-
s open'd near

Bridge-street,
proof, till the
ment can be
Westminster b
y plentiful, a
tivation, *Devon*
a great disorde
ween the wo
this town, o
ants introduc
gistrates reac
proving effect
is called in, w
schief; but th
work, a stop
THU

One *Thomas Hay*
of taking dead
ds in and about
geons, and sent
wagate, and to p
SAT

At the late m
ht of election
George Vandepu
was in the inh
within the city
7, paying 100
ers of chamber
ancery within
entham's infist
useholders with
Westminster
10 days consid
That the right
d liberty of *W*
bitants, *banje*
y and lib rty, p
(G. S. M.)

6

... of *Wellington, Son*
... to *Miss Joane Thomas*, w
... on this occasion he gave
... p, a fat ox, and 200 hors
... poor; and one of the
... with jingling, he ordered
... the ring eight; also the
... lired, and added 10 l. year
... lary.
... Clifford, —to Lady A
... Earl of Litchfield.

... for the Year 1749.

Theodosia Forrington, m
... er to the Ducs of Anca
... 64 years restor of Bun
... lish, aged 93.

Hon. Thomas, Lord Leigh
... succeeded in title and cit
... para.

sett, at F. Williams Plum
... wwich, aged 112; the w
... hours before her death.

Plumpré, at Greenwic
... the treasury of ordnance.

Antieua merchant.
... of Yorkshire, Bart.

Elsq; counsellor at law,

Elsq; high bailiff of t

Drumfell, Hants, Bart.

Crutched Friars, of gr
... as found drowned in t

ing, daughter of late L

ile End, Elsq; Italian me

Elsq; a very considerab

Elsq; Virginia merchant.

Elsq; page of the back

d Q. Anne, aged 101,

nsend, Elsq; in Cann

erly member for Caln.

us, master of the rolls.

ecretary to Lord Chie

agent to several Reg.

of South Warrnboroug

Bt, brother to Sir W

of England, to whom

ate defend.

d Smallbroke, D. D. L

Coventry, aged 76. H

David's in 1723, an

Litchfield and Covent

vidend of two per cent, for the half
... their interest due on their capital stock
... Christmas last, was declared, payable
... Feb. 9 next.

FRIDAY 12.

A petition, signed by a great number
... gentlemen, was presented to the house
... commons, for an act to build a bridge
... the Thames at Hampton Court.
... Came an account that some English
... fets were taken off *Porto Bello* by some
... nish guarda costas.

SATURDAY 13.

Was published in the *Gazette*, a new
... of council, which see p. 21, with
... irations following.

MONDAY 15.

In a court of the *E. India* company
... proceedings on their silver contract
... reapprov'd; after which a motion was
... de for the states of *Madras*, before the
... nning of the war, to be laid before
... n, which, after some debate, was ad
... n'd to the next quarterly meeting.

A new fish-market for *Westminster*
... s open'd near *Cannon Row* on one side
... *Bridge street*, for the temporary use
... roof, till the ground allotted by par
... ment can be spared from the works
... *Westminster* bridge; the market was
... plentiful, and continues so.

Exeter, Devon. Jan. 16. We have
... great disorders and some skirmishes
... between the woolcombers and weavers
... this town, on account of the mer
... ants introducing *Irish* worsted: the
... gistrates read the riot act, which
... t proving effectual, the military power
... is called in, which prevented further
... schief; but the woolcombers refus
... work, a stop was put to all trade.

THURSDAY 18.

One *Thomas Hayes* was convicted at *Hicks'*
... of taking dead bodies out of several church
... ds in and about town, and selling them to
... geons, and sentenced to lie six months in
... cage, and to pay a fine.

SATURDAY 20.

At the late meetings for settling the
... ht of election for *Westminster*, Sir
... *George Vandepur's* counsel insisted that
... in the inhabitants, householders,
... thin the city and liberty of *Westmin*
... r, paying *scot and lot*; and the occu
... rs of chambers in the several inns of
... ancery within the said liberty; *Ld*
... *entham's* insisted, that it was in the
... useholders within the city and liberty
... *Westminster*. The high bailiff, after
... o days consideration declar'd:

That the right of election for the city
... d liberty of *Westminster*, is in the in
... habitants, householders, within the said
... y and lib rty, paying, or being liable to
... (Gen. Mag. JAN. 1750.)

6

pay, *scot and lot*; and in the occupiers
... of chambers, in the several inns of *chancery*
... in the said liberty; and in the inhabitants,
... *householders*, of *Whitehall*, *Scotland*
... *Yard*, the *Mews*, and *Stable-Yard*, *St*
... *James's*, (not being the king's menial ser
... vants); and in the several watermen be
... longing to the chest, and living in the pa
... rishes of *St Margaret* and *St John* the
... *Evangelist*: He did not settle the right
... of voting for the city and liberty of
... *Westminster* claimed by the inhabitants
... of *St Martin le Grand*, but left it to a
... future consideration. —Sir *Geo. Van*
... deput friend's have resolv'd, not only
... to make an enquiry into the bad votes,
... but to take account of the several male
... practices made use of, in order to ob
... tain such votes, the offenders names,
... their encouragers and abettors, and the
... evidence to support the same.

THURSDAY 25.

At a court of common council a peti
... tion was presented, signed by *Thomas*
... *Nugent*, *John Williams*, *John Charnock*,
... and *Walter Long*, *Esqs.* the 4 city coun
... sel, importing that they gave 800l. for
... their places, and that the income of
... them, as lately reduced by that court,
... was not more than common interest for
... their money; that their offices required
... much attendance; and therefore pray'd
... that so much of the resolution of that
... court of *July 29*, last, as related to them
... might be repealed, and it was repealed
... unanimously. —Mr *Robert Henshaw*
... moved in the next place, that the salary
... of the Recorder might be augmented
... to 400l. the sum his predecessors had,
... which motion was postpon'd to another
... court. —A petition from the governors
... of the *London Hospital*, concerning
... some ground to build a house for the
... reception of their patients, by the road
... to *Stepney*, was read and refer'd to the
... committee of city lands. —After this the
... affair of the master freemen with regard
... to the journeymen (See our last Vol. p.
... 569.) was consider'd, petitions being
... received from both parties; and a mo
... tion being made to refer the matter of
... both petitions to a committee, it was al
... most unanimously agreed to, and a
... committee appointed consisting of 6 al
... dermen and 12 commoners, of which
... 3 aldermen and 6 commoners to be a
... quorum, and the Recorder, Chamber
... lain, and Common Serjeant were des
... ir'd to attend the committee.

TUESDAY 30.

Several persons of distinction having
... been, within a few days, robbed in the
... streets, it was thought necessary to re
... F

pub.

publish, in the Gazette of this day, his majesty's proclamation of 100 l. for taking any robber, &c. in the cities of London or Westminster, or within 5 miles of the same, with a promise of pardon to impeachers.

WEDNESDAY 31.

A packet boat is again appointed for carrying letters and passengers between Falmouth and the Greys, as before the late war with Spain.

The Earl of Albemarle having complained to the Fr. court of the almanack, entitled, *An Historical Calendar for the year 1750*, in which the author, speaking of the *Sinai*, *Samy*, and of Prince *Charles Edward* in particular, makes use of certain titles and expressions, which his excellency judged his court could not but resent. No sooner was his complaint exhibited, than the work was suppressed by the king's command, and the author sent to the Bastille. A charge was given, at the same time, to the licensers of the press, to take special care not to suffer any thing to be printed which may give offence to the powers with whom *France* is at peace.

The *Phoenix*, *Carberry*, of *Bristol*, from *Malaga*, was taken on christmas eve by an *Algierine* corsair off the rock of *Lisbon*, on pretence that his mediterranean pass was not good, and ordered for *Algiers* with an officer and six other turks; but in the passage *Capt. Carberry*, with three *English* sailors and a boy, recovered the vessel, after slinging the *Turkish* officer and 2 other *Turks* overboard, and brought it, with the *Turkish* sailors prisoners to *Bristol*, the 10th instant.

Upon a report this month of the plague being on board a *Smyrna* ship at *Bristol*, the mayor, postmaster, and collector of the customs of that city, sent letters express to *London*, to certify that there was not the least foundation for it, and that no ship from *Smyrna* had arrived there for many years.

At a court martial held on board his Majesty's yacht the *Charlotte* on the 15th, 16th, 17, and 18th of Jan. 1749. Wm Rowley, Esq; Rear Adm. president, the members as in Dec. Mag. p. 571, except *Capt. Geo. Bridges Rodney*, added instead of *Fladdock*.

THE court, in pursuance of an order from the hon. the lords of the admiralty to Wm Rowley, Esq; (dated the first of last month) proceeded to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of *Capt. Charles Holmes*, upon a charge exhibited against him by Rear Adm. Knowles for bad conduct, breach of orders, disobedience to signals, and not doing his utmost to take and endamage a *Spanish* squadron in an action off the *Hawanna*, in 1748; and having heard the witnesses produced both by Mr Knowles and the prisoner, and thoroughly considered their evidence, the court do unanim-

mously agree, that it hath appeared *Capt. Holmes* behaved like a good and gallant officer during the whole action; that he likewise shew'd every good conduct for the preservation of his ship when he fell in with the *Spanish* squadron, a day or two before the action, and great zeal for his King and country, in saving his homeward course to go in quest of that Squadron, and to strengthen him by the addition of his ship, the better to enable him to engage them, when he had at the time not only a large part of his own force on board the ship, but was pressed by the sengers to proceed directly home. The court do therefore unanimously agree to acquit *Capt. Holmes* with honour, of every part of the charge exhibited against him, and he is accordingly hereby honourably acquitted. Signed by all the Capt. *Poulett* was also honourably acquitted.

A copy of a letter, dated Nov. 30, 1749, from Geo. Hick, late a blacksmith of York, went over to Nova Scotia last spring.

My dear and loving wife,

"THIS being the fourth letter I have sent you, and I hope that they all found in good health as I am at present, and in a very good state of life, and liveth very well, could be very glad you would come over, where you'd live better than ever you did in old England: a country well fortified with batteries and cannon, well supplied with wood and water; plenty of salt provisions and fresh meat and fish of all sorts; and where there is plenty of work, and good wages, and every common labourer that is willing to work in the summer time, will earn 2s. 6d. a day, and a tradesman 5s. a day. I being set up for myself, keep a man at work with me, and pays him 7s. a week from martinmas till candlemas. I rum by quart, and in smaller quantities. I drink it at 3s. a gallon, and lays out two guineas a week in it, by which I find I get money very fast; I am this day worth 50 l. in cash and goods, but my lot of fifty acres will not be sold till the spring. My dear, I live as well as man can desire, I want for no money, no cloaths; I want for no victuals nor drink, nor lodging; I want for nothing but you and dear children, and should be very glad that you would come in the fleet, the next spring, in year 50; you shall be kindly welcome to enjoy my prosperous labour, as you may live and be at ease, without labour to toil yourself. Pray, you can, send a letter before you come; and your letter for *Halifax* in *Nova Scotia*.

I am your loving husband G. Hick

LIST OF BIRTHS for the Year 1750.

- JAN. 5. I. Ady of Wm. John Talbot, Esq; delivered of a son and heir.
7. Lady of Hon. John Boscaawen, Esq; of a son and heir, and the day'd on the 18th.
13. Lady Mary Mackenzie, wife of John Forrester, — of a daughter.
19. Queen of Denmark, — of a prince.
23. Lady of Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart, — of a son.

A woman at *Pulbilly* in *Caernarvonshire* aged 73, — of a fine son.

Of the

ump where besides the belly over of some loy let, three or four, the white, griffled in every sharp, farther in slight touch, easily drawn. There came one about a blacker, the quills were the hair. These were and presented are now in on at *Chelsea*, has not before are white the Plate a quillize. friend of mine at my request, I sent cure.

craft from his Aug

The porcupine beast which under the ro keeps much; a snipper and in juniper; in head of drink summer like fully avoids goods and quills retention of her grows war grows thin in this count tend on better for they are vain, several depending on seasons of the

Your

The preceding in Mr George of birds, which have neither described; a woman executed with respect to duty of the d and elegance (Gent. M

that it hath appeared Capt. H. good and gallant officer do n; that he likewise shew'd for the preservation of his all in with the *Spaniards* two before the action, and King and country, in ward course to go in que weeks, in order to inform him, and to strengthen him his ship, the better to them, when he had at the large part of his own fep, but was pressed by the need directly home. The animously agree to acquit hour, of every part of the him, and he is accordingly acquitted. Signed by all as also honourably acquitted

, dated Nov. 30, 1749, by a blacksmith of York, Nova Scotia last spring.

d loving wife,

the fourth letter I have

I hope that they all found

I am at present, and in a

life, and liveth very well,

and you would come over, w

than ever you did in old

they will forthwith with bat

I supplied with wood and

provisions and fresh

ts; and where there is pl

and wages, and every com

willing to work in the

23. 6d. a day, and a tra

being let up for myself, k

with me, and pays him 7

tinimas till candlesmas. I

id in smaller quantities. I

and lays out two guine

which I find I get money

day worth 50l. in cash

of fifty acres will not be

. My dear, I live as well

I want for no money

or no victuals nor drink,

for nothing but you and

should be very glad that

fleet, the next spring, in

I be kindly welcome to en

our, as you may live and

to toil yourself. Pray

ter before you come; di

liffax in Nova Scotia.

loving husband G. Hic

for the Year 1750.

of Hon. John Talbot,

diver of a son and heir.

John Boscorwen, Esq;

and the dy'd on the 18

Mackenzie, wife of J.

daughter.

mark, — of a princel

Hugh Smithson, Bart,

publicly in Caernarvon

ine

ump where the hair was thin; it besides the soft fur which was all belly over of a dark brown or sable- at, some long stiff straggling hairs y let, three inches longer than the fur, the ends of which being of y white, made the fur appear a griffled in some places; the quills ery sharp, several of them having farther in my fingers than the skin slight touch, they are bearded, and easily drawn out when enter'd the There came over with this, a g one about the bigness of a rat; d a blacker fur than the old one, the quills were plainly seen and felt ng the hair.

These were brought from *Hudson's* and presented to Dr R. M. Maffey, are now in Sir Hans Sloane's col- on at Chelsey. I believe this crea- has not before been described. The are white with black points. See e Plate a quill of its natural shape fize.

friend of mine residing at *Hudson's* said my request has resolved me some es I sent him relating to this ure.

raff from his Letter, dated Albany, August 10, 1742.

The porcupine, in this country, is beak which makes its nest or den nder the roots of great trees, and eeps much; it feeds on the bark of niper and other trees, but chiefly n juniper; in winter it eats snow nstead of drinking, and laps water in urmer like a cat or dog, but care- lly avoids going into it. His hair and quills remain all winter without lteration of colour; but as the wea- her grows warmer in the spring, the ur grows thinner, as in all creatures n this country. But you may de- end on better information next year, or they are very plentiful on the east ain, several of my trading *Indians* depending on them for food at some easons of the year.

Your humble Servant,
ALEXANDER LIGHT.

The preceding account is copy'd n Mr George Edwards's natural h- of birds, in two parts, most of h have neither been delineated nor cribed; a work which appears to be cuted with great abilities, as well h respect to the accuracy and per- uity of the description, as the beau- and elegance of the cuts, which are (*Gent. Mag. FEB. 1750.*)

graved from figures of the author's own painting after the life, on copper plates; and he has met with such general approbation and encouragement, that he is about to publish another part.

N.B. As the figure of this porcupine was drawn from a stuffed skin of that animal, it is supposed that the skin as it dried sunk away from the teeth, for those that were seen in *Nova Scotia* last summer have not their lips so contract- ed,—and not having the winter fur, did not appear so bulky.]

From OLD ENGLAND, Feb. 17.

METHOD to induce the Spaniards to settle the Treaty of Commerce with Mr Keene, the British Minister.

I Should think the insurrection now in Peru, is an inviting circumstance to tempt us to fit out a fleet for the *Caracas*, to assist a people that appear so ripe for a revolt, to let up for themselves independent of the crown of Spain. This perhaps might end not only in the utter ruin of the dominions of that haughty court in America, but give such a mortifying blow to the pride and ambition of the various branches of the overgraping house of *Bourbon*, as might humble and render them more tractable and tame in Europe for the future. We owe a debt of honour of this kind to Spain; for the visit they paid us in his late majesty's reign in Scotland, in favour of the pretender, is too recent to be forgotten among us. We have a precedent likewise for it, from the conduct of the French in the last rebellion in the same part of our island: And shall we tamely let so desirable an opportunity slip out of our hands, of retorting like for like upon them, and so enforce the execution of treaties?

The inhabitants of Peru are under grievous oppressions from Spain. The son of a natural Spaniard, born in that country, becomes incapable of any public employment there. They were kept utterly ignorant of the advantages of free trade, till the breaking out of the last war, which has given them such an ample taste of the sweets of liberty and gain, as they are now unwilling to forego, and submit themselves to the arbitrary measures of the *Guipuzcoa* company, which the court of *Madrid* supports in tyrannizing over them. 'Tis natural to think, that a people so restrained would not be averse to accept of assistance to establish themselves in a state of independency; and therefore I apprehend

hend it is incumbent upon us to catch at the advantage which opens so fairly to our hands, which at least may have the good effect of compelling the court of Spain into a real definitive treaty of peace and commerce with us.

From the OLD ENGLAND, Feb. 24.

The Author, after alarming us with the increasing power of the house of Bourbon in Italy, says,

THE French, according to their method of explaining treaties, will without doubt, in the approaching negotiations for settling the boundaries of Nova Scotia, endeavour to stretch their pretensions, and allow us little more than the peninsula, vulgarly called Nova Scotia; whereas, in fact, it comprehends all that tract of ground which they call Acadia, yielded to us by the treaty of Utrecht. It should seem indeed, that they have been meditating encroachments for some years past, for their geographers have greatly enlarged their own, and in proportion lessen'd our boundaries; which our map-makers, and some of them in royal pay too, have as stupidly followed without a meaning, as the French have meaningly contrived them. I make no doubt, that the descriptions of our own copying geographers will be produced and insisted upon against us: but they are no evidence against the express letters and words of the charter of K. James the first. It is incumbent therefore on our commissaries to attend to this.

I will make no doubt of their knowledge and skill in the geography of the country, and in the opposite interests of Great Britain and France; nor of the experience of the board of trade in giving them clear and explicit instructions as to their negotiations; which it is hoped they will use, as there is a fair occasion given to catch the French in their own snare, even at Paris; or at least that they will carefully avoid making any concession towards the sea that may facilitate the navigation of the French, or enable them to disturb or any way incommode our new colony in their peaceable possessions, so as to render the peace of Utrecht less ignominious than their patrons have represented it, by receding to the French what they have so amply ceded to us by that treaty: so shall our commissaries deserve the liberal appointment of four

pounds per diem, which our superiors have assigned each of them, during negotiations.

Dear mistress Bety the 12 January
thosand seven hundred an

A I Kan't espres hou much i an' oiled ar oblergd to yu—I live in a family, an' this no yer mi mistra was to sum cumpne, an' i had a pia of bet large ornare, an' i spet it as evn as i kud, but wud not go a bowt, thof the galk vent vel an' the chane tu—then i put in it 5 hevy skuers, but still it twos no beter; i an' grombeld, an' wilt i was in this agum mast with an uthur gentelman kam to fealed me, an' mast sein the galk and moving, an' the spet standin still, sed then a letter in the gentelman magseen bi a made hoo was derected bi hur mistra to put the skuers an' hap a wate on the spet n the chane—Pish! sed the gentelman the mades in London neuer do so, an' the C wont signifi a fart—put an hevy skuer on upper side of the meet—but mast sed no, wud try the wate, for he was shur mistra H wud not infart it if it was not tru—but sed he, we wil fume se that without a w so presing his hand on the end of the spet the trol, it made the spit go rownd—mast got a huk an' put it on the spet an' he boks iorns an' eaters to the huk, an' the D spit went here wel—now sed the gentelman hu the devi wud ha thot that anging a w whot semed tu hevey befor for the galk, mak the spit go rownd—fer, sed mast a vere ingenus man, an' aun of yor meke yu se our spet is smal an' the weel (so be the trol) is of smal surkumfents, an' E worn smuth, the chane slips, an' as not to turn this hevy gint, wich his thickest the wheel is wide an over ballens it—now if ther was teeth in this wheel, an' the of the chane tuck old of them, yu must eeve that wud mak it turn—now the w these boks iorns makes the wud an' the eling together—As to yor putting in skuers, that wud be mor to obstruck in plasing the wate surder from the senter of wheel—besides (ses mast) yu ma see the spet sein but smal it actually bens wi mete an' the gibbosity is a furder inde but (sed mast) tho I never herd of this thord befor, and tho yu never saw it in dun, yu ar not to slite cuntry inventi mast was verre rite, for I vind yor Lun ar gretly konferd of thare one wayes—mistra bety yu ma nou no the natrel fill of the opperathon of the huk and wate, is a much beter wa than to spile a ynd g stikkin it full of skuers an' lettin ou grave, so no mor at presnt from

For lovin friend,
JANE ROSTW

H * * * We have received Azariah W
Truth's Examination of Tim
Try-Truth's Essay on the Nature
Extent of Lexical Prohibitions.

[* This board has taken care, that maps, lately published, should not copy the French with regard to the borders.]

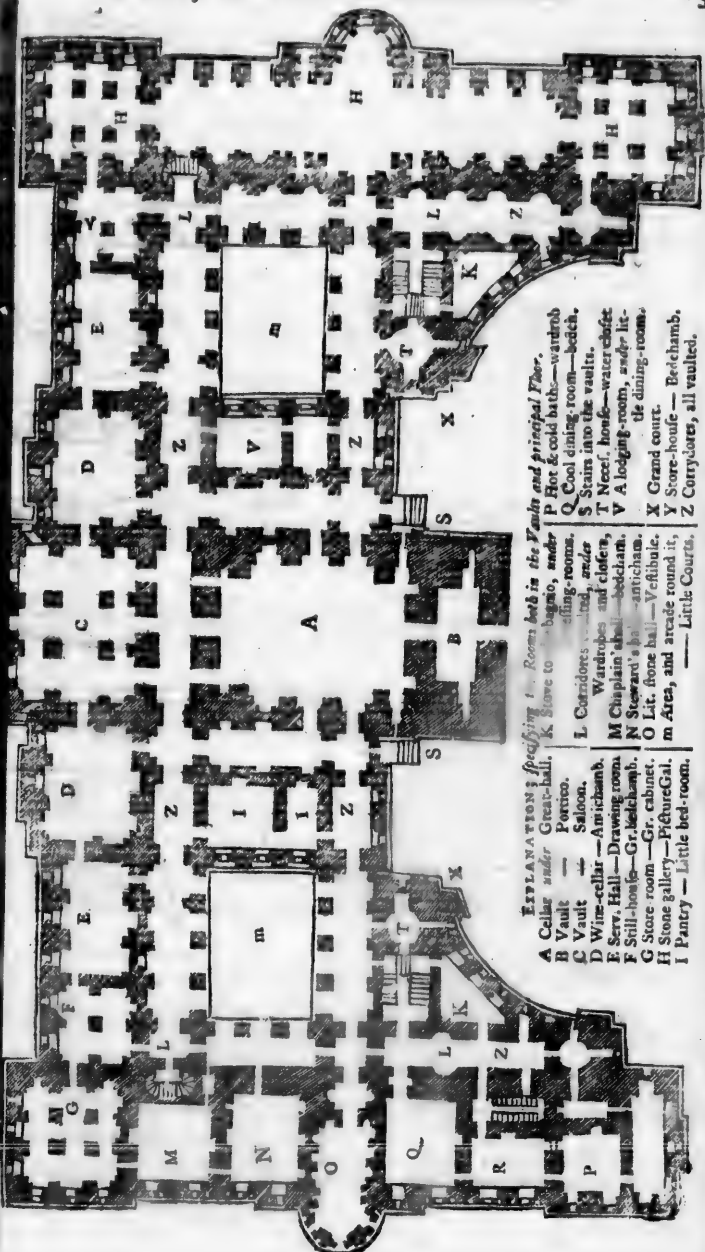
ety the 12 January
thousand seven hundred an
es hou much i an' oll
deed to yu—i live in a
nu yer mi mists was to
a' i had a pis of bef larg
et it as evn as i kud, b
owt, thof the galk vent
me to—then i put in it
it ill it twos no beter; i
a' wilt i was in this ague
thur gentelman kam to se
nafts sein the galk and
e spet standin fil, sed the
gentelman magien bi a
rected bi hur mists to pu
ap, a wate on the spet ne
! sed the gentelman the
never do so, an' the
art—put an hev skuer on
meet—but mair sed no
se, far he was thur mists H
t if it was not tru. but
use se that without a v
end on the end of the spe
the spit go rownd—mair
but it on the spet an' hu
nters to the huk, an' the
rel—now sed the gende
ha thot that anging a w
hevy befor for the galk,
rownd—ser, sed mair
nan, an' nun of yor mek
fmal an' the weel (fo l
fmal furkumfents, an'
e chane slips, an' at not
y gint, with his thicke
an over ballens it—now
in this wheel, an' the
k old of them, yu must
mak it turn—now the w
makes the wud an' the
—As to yor putting in
d be mor to obstruck
further from the fenter
ses mair) yu ma see tha
nal it actually bens wi
bbosity is a furder indr
tho I never herd of this
tho yu never saw it in
to flite cuntry inven
rite, for I vind yor Lun
ed of thare one wayes—
a nou no the natrel fill
n of the huk and wate,
wa than to spile a god
of skuers an' lettin ou
at preint from
for loun friend,

JANE ROSTW

reccion Azariah W
examination of Tim
s Essay on the Natur
ritical Prohibitions.

PLAN of the VAULTS in Blenheim-House:

83



EXPLANATION: specifying the Rooms both in the Vaults and principal Floor.

- A Collar under Great-hall.
- B Vault — Porcio.
- C Vault — Amichamb.
- D Wine-cellar — Amichamb.
- E Serv. Hall — Drawing room.
- F Still-house — Gr. bedchamber.
- G Stone room — Gr. cabinet.
- H Stone gallery — Picture Gal.
- I Pantry — Little bed-room.
- K Store to the bagmo, under dining-rooms.
- L Corridores, under the dining-rooms.
- M Wardrobes, under the dining-rooms.
- N Steward's parlour — antichamb.
- O Lit. stone hall — Vestibule.
- m Area, and arcade round it.
- Little Courts.
- P Hot & cold bath — wardrob.
- Q Cool dining room — bedch.
- S Stairs into the vaults.
- T Necer. house — water-chute.
- V A lodging room, under the dining room.
- X Grand court.
- Y Score-house — Beichamb.
- Z Corridores, all vaulted.

A BACCHANALIAN SONG; in Two Parts.

2nd Part

Come, come, my friends, your glass - es fill; Come, come, my friends, your glasses fill; Here's that which will your spirits cheer;

friends, your glasses fill; Here's that which will your spirits cheer. 'Tis wine that bids dull cares be still, And makes, and makes the coward void of fear. For when the shining sparkles rise, The flowing li - quor crowns our joys.

NOVA SCOTIA. A New BALLAD.

To the Tune of King John and the Abbot of Canterbury.

[See the rest in the Weekly Entertainer.]

LET'S away to New Scotland, where Plenty fits queen

O'er as happy a country as ever was seen;
And blesses her subjects, both little and great,
With each a good house, and a pretty estate.

There's wood, and there's water, there's wild,
fowl and tame;
In the prett' good ven'ison, good fish in the stream,

Good grafs for our cattle, good land for plough.

Good wheat to be reap'd, and good barley.

No landlords are there the poor tenants too;
No lawyers to bully, nor stewards to seize;
But each honest fellow's a landlord, and dare
To spend on himself the whole fruit of his toil.

They've no duties on crand'es, no taxes on
Nor do they, as we do, pay sauce for their
But all is as free as in those times of old,
When poets assur'd us the age was of gold.

Derry down, &c.

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NOVA SCOTIA is the most northerly and easterly province of all the English range on the Continent, and consequently the nearest to Europe.—It was called *Nova Scotia* by Sir W. Alexander, secretary of state for Scotland under King James I. and afterwards created Earl of Argyll. By means of Sir Ferdinando George, president of the New England or Plymouth company, he obtained a royal charter for this tract in 1621.

As to the climate, it is not, indeed, agreeable as in the southern parts of France, tho' situate in the same degrees of latitude, because it is subject to severe frosts, and thick fogs; but it would be much better and better every day in proportion as the woods are cut down, and the country cleared and improved; and when the country to the north of it comes to be a little inhabited and cleared, it may, perhaps, become one of the pleasantest spots upon the globe; for, according to *Charlevoix's* account, there is not a country in the world of its extent, where we meet with finer natural harbours, or which more abundantly produceth all the conveniences of life. In confirmation of which he says, that, near the harbour of *La Haie*, one single grain of wheat produced 150 pretty ears of corn, and each of them so loaded with grain, that they were forced to inclose all the ears in a ring of iron, and support them by a pole; and that near the same place there was a field of wheat, where every grain of the seed, even those that produced the least, put forth eight stalks, every one of which had an ear of at least half a foot long.

The river of St John, 10 leagues distant from the gut of Annapolis, is a very useful river, of long course, and has a considerable tribe of the *Abnaki Indians* settled upon it; But they are at present, from the neglect of the *Novo Scotia* government, in the interest of the *Canadian French*. There are prodigious falls of tides in this river, near its mouth, of not less than 30 fathoms; not properly cataracts, occasioned by a cource over rocks, but the effect of the great head of water above, the channel being here pent up betwixt two steep moun-

More northerly, is *Cape Doré*, or *Gilt Cape*, about 50 leagues from *Annapolis*. Here is plenty of mineral coal for firing, which must be esteemed a very great natural advantage. Some years ago, a company was set on foot in *New-England*, in order to work these mines: But, tho' that project was soon dropped with loss, a better use will, doubtless, be made of this treasure, when *Nova Scotia* itself comes to be inhabited. About the same cape are some slender veins of copper ore, some thin laminae of virgin copper, and a gold sulphur marcasite.

Upon the easterly shore, or gulph of St Lawrence, after we are past the point, is the gut of Conjo, and a short and safe passage from the British settlements to Canada river, and to all the other ports of Nova Scotia on this gulph. This gut is six leagues long, and only one league broad: the navigation of it is very good, as appears from the journals of captain Gayton, who passed it in 1746, on a cruise to Green Bay.

Twenty five leagues beyond the gut is *Tataganabou*, a considerable district or settlement for the *Nova Scotians*, and a good road for vessels. *Green Bay*, or *Bay Verte*, lies 14 leagues farther, and is shallow water. This is the landing-place from *Canada*, where disturbance from the *French* is chiefly to be apprehended, and ought peculiarly to be guarded against in the settlement of *Nova Scotia*. There are four miles land-carriage from this bay to *Chignecto River*, which runs by the *French* town of the same name into the opposite bay, dividing the isthmus in the narrowest part. It is proper here to take notice, that on the side of *Chignecto* bay, the tide flows 11 fathoms: But on the gulph of *St Lawrence* or *Green Bay* side, the swell is not above 4 or 5 feet.

Farther upwards, before we reach *Ile Bonaventure*, and *Ile Peace*, where the *French*, by the treaty of *Utrecht*, have a right to cure and dry codfish, we come to *Mirachi Port*, at the mouth of a long river of the same name, where I do not find any settlement. There are some other small bays betwixt this and that of *Chaleurs* (so called by the *French*) which runs a great way into the land, and has a small island at the bottom of it, besides several others near the en-

1130

france. Then proceeding towards the river St Lawrence, below the fourth entrance of that river, lies the bay of *Gaspée*, which is a deep and good harbour. Here the *French*, contrary to treaty, have continued to carry their fishery, and pretend to assume to themselves a right over the country behind it, which they distinguished in their modern maps by the name of *Gaspésie*. This name they do indeed sometimes extend so far, as to take off the greatest part of *Nova Scotia*, and leave us little, if any thing, more under the title of *Acadia*, than the peninsula. (See Vol. xviii. p. 30.) Such a paper incroachment, if not well attended to, may in time be construed into a sort of claim by prescription: But as this province is now thought worthy the regard of the administration, (See Vol. xix. p. 426-7.) it is to be hoped the true and ancient limits of it will be properly ascertained: For tho' we may not suddenly settle more of it than the *Peninsula*, yet an indulgence to our rivals, in the other parts, will be a great check to the industry of our new colonies.

Nova Scotia is at present divided into 10 or 12 districts. Each district annually chooses one deputy, to be approved by the commander and council at *Annapolis*: He is a sort of agent for his countrymen, the *French*, in that district, and reports the state of it from time to time; but in what manner, we need not be at a loss to determine. There is, in fact, no civil power, either legislative or executive. The *French* missionaries, who are not only appointed by the bishop of *Quebec*, but absolutely under his direction in their several districts and villages, act as the sole magistrates or justices of the peace: but all complaints may, if the parties think proper, be brought before the commander in chief and council of *Annapolis*: a liberty, which, if we consider the state of these people, and their prejudices to the *English*, we may be certain, is not often made use of. But the numerous settlements at *Halifax* which may soon be reputed the metropolis of *Nova Scotia*, and the continual accession of planters and cultivation of lands, will naturally produce a more regular system of government.

DESCRIPTION of the two Birds on the PLATE.

The *Green Crown Bird* (A) is a very stately fine fowl, of the bigness of a large turkey. Its body is cover'd with

long feathers resembling hair; and a dark green colour, having a purple cast on the back and sides, some broad stripes of red on the wings tending downwards, the thighs of a yellow buff colour; the legs and toes long, A a pale yellow colour; the claws black. Upon the top of the head of this bird grow certain shafts or stalks, bearing little round balls on their tops, like the of an Earl's coronet, of a yellowish colour; On the fore-part of the head, B little above the bill, it has a small red comb, and two red marks on each side of the head. The bill is short, thick, strong, a little bowed, and of a pale yellow colour. This bird is found in the *East Indies*.

Of the FLAMMANT (B).

It is near the size of the green crown bird, its bill is of a singular shape; its upper mandible is flat and broad, crooked and toothed; the lower thicker than the upper; the tip black, in young birds of a dark blue. It is two years before this bird arrives to its perfect colour; at which time it is entirely red, except the prime feathers of the wings, which are black when it is at its full bigness. Its legs are long, and of a red colour bare of feathers a good way above the knees; the toes webb'd together; the claws black. The birds make their nests on hillocks, in shallow water, in which they sit with their legs extended downwards. They breed on the coast of *Cuba* and the *Bahama* islands, and frequent the salt water; a man by concealing himself from their sight, may kill great numbers of them, for they will not rise at the report of a gun; neither is the sight of those killed close by them, sufficient to terrify the rest, and warn them of the danger; but they stand gazing, and as it were astonished, till they are most or all of them killed. When they feed (which is always in shallow water) by bending their necks, they lay the upper part of their bill next the ground, their feet being in continual motion up and down in the mud, by which they raise a small round foam of seed or grain, resembling millet, which they receive into their bill; and as there is a necessity of admitting into their mouths some mud, nature has provided the edges of their bill with fine teeth like those of a comb, with which they retain the food, and reject the mud, which is taken in with it. They are thought by some to feed on fish likewise.

Mr W.

Nova Scotia 1750

resembling hair; and of
colour, having a purple
black and sides, some broad
on the wings tending
the thighs of a yellow
the legs and toes long,
colour; the claws black
of the head of this bird
shafts or stalks, bearing
on their tops, like the
coronet, of a yellowish
fore-part of the head,
the bill, it has a small
red marks on each side
The bill is short, thick
bowed, and of a pale
This bird is found

AMMANT (B.)

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Mr. U.

young lady thrown from her horse,
her arm broke, and life endanger'd, by
aving her horse's heels bit as she rid by
cottage; these and many other mil-
iefs may be prevented by a law, which
ould prevent the common people from
eeping such numbers of useless curs;
entlemen will not be unwilling to pay for
ertain number of dogs kept for their
version. I hope the ladies lap-dogs will
be excused, as they are pretty innocent
imals, harmless as the beaus their
mpanions.

Tour, &c.

Ro. HERMITT.

Extract of a Letter from Nova Scotia,
dated Sept. 22, 1750.

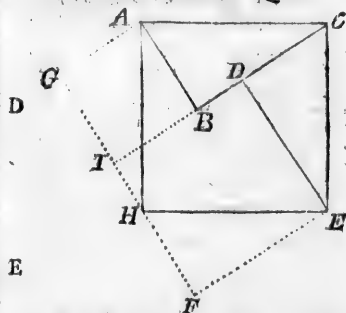
N the beginning of this month, Gov.
Cornwallis sent to *Chignecto* a large
orce, consisting of three or four sloops
war, and about 1000 regular forces,
repel the Indians, who had annoyed
our settlements ever since our first land-
ing, and who, instigated by the *French*,
sent *Chignecto* [See p. 295.] On the
rival of the forces their landing was
interrupted by the *Indians*, mingled with
the neutral *French*, who, to the number
7 or 800, had intrenched themselves
hind strong banks and palisadoes,
annon proof; major *Lawrence*, there-
fore, who commanded this expedition,
the head of about 100 chosen men,
nded a mile and half from this in-
enchment, but was opposed by the
emy with their small arms. He re-
eived their fire (by which he lost only
ve or six of his men) reserving his own;
and marching up with all expedition
efore they could load again, bravely
mounted their intrenchments, and dis-
charged his fire just at their noses, by
which he kill'd a great number; the rest
with precipitation, and passed the
ver to the other side on the *French*
round, where a *French* officer with a
out 100 regular troops stood and was
witness of the action. Our forces then
anded, and took possession of a fine
ny bending their necks
country, cleared of trees for 20 or 30
miles, with the harvest standing on the
round. The *French* who resided here,
nd were strictly our subjects, have gone
ver to the *French* commander; but as
they were in arms jointly with the
ndians, it is thought they will be
manded of him as rebels to the crown
of England, who will very probably de-
ver them up, as he is not able to pro-
tect them. As this action has effectually
strengthened our settlement, so it has
weakn'd the *French*, especially those
of Cape Breton, who received most of

their supplies of provision from *Chignecto*,
and it is with reason we expect this to be
the most flourishing colony in America.
(See bist. chron.)

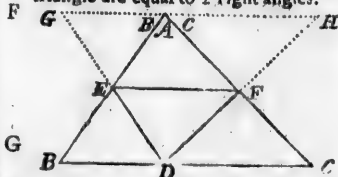
Mr. URBAN,

A HAVING lately seen in your Maga-
zine two or three attempts to-
wards an ocular demonstration of 47
Euc. 1. I send you the following, which I
imagine is more concise and plain, than
any you have yet published.

Draw the triangle *ABC* right-angled
at *B*, and on the hypotenuse *AC* draw
the square *AED*, make *CD=AB*, and
cut out the triangles *ABC*, *CDE*,
then apply the to the dotted triangles
AGH, *HEF*, and the thing is done.
For *AC* and *EC*, being equal to *AH*
and *HE*, will evidently coincide with
them, and the figure *ABDEFG*
will represent the sum of the squares of
AB, and *DE*, or *CB*. Q.E.F.



Several other geometrical propositions
are capable of ocular demonstration, a-
mong which the following is extremely
easy, viz. That the 3 angles of any
triangle are equal to 2 right angles.



In the triangle *ABC*, cut thro' the
black lines *EF*, *FD*, parallel to their op-
posite sides respectively, and turn round
the triangles *EBD*, *FDC*, on the
points *E* and *F*, so as that the points *B*
and *C* may coincide with *A*, and they
will fall into the right line *GH*, and
consequently make 2 right angles.—But
this is too evident to need any explana-
tion.

Yours, &c.

W. P.
C. O.

Nova scotia 1750

COKAYNE, MAYOR.

A common council holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Thursday November 22, and in the 24th year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the second, king of Great Britain, &c. before Francis Cockayne, Esq; Lord Mayor, Sir John Barnard, Knt, Sir Henry Marshall, Knt, Sir Richard Hoare, Knt, William Ben, Esq; Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt, Aldermen; Richard Adams, Esq; recorder, Thomas Winterbottom, Esq; Robert Alsop, Esq; Crisp Gascoyne, Esq; Thomas Rawlinson, Esq; Sir William Smith, Knt, Marsh Dickinson, Esq; Charles Aggill, Esq; Richard Glyn, Esq; Thomas Chitty, Esq; and Matthew Blakiston, Esq; aldermen, and the greater part of the commons of the said city, in the same common council then and there assembled.

An ACT to explain and amend two several acts of common council, the one passed the 15th day of April 1666, and the other the 4th day of July, 1712, concerning Foreigners.

Whereas by an act of common council of this city, made and passed the 15 of April, 1666, in the mayoralty of Sir Leonard Haliadaie Knt, it was among other things enacted, that no person whatsoever, not being free of the city of London, should at any time after the feast of St Michael then next ensuing, by any colour, way or mean whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other, use any art, trade, occupation, mystery or handicraft whatsoever, within the said city, the liberties or suburbs of the same, upon pain to forfeit the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England, for every time wherein such person should use any art, trade or occupation, mystery or handicraft whatsoever, within the said city or liberties, or suburbs of the same, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said in part recited act: And whereas by another act of common council of the said city, made and passed the 4 of July 1712, in the mayoralty of Sir Robert Beauchcroft, Knt, entituled, an act concerning foreigners, it was among other things enacted, that no person whatsoever, not being free of the said city, should at any time after the feast day of St Michael the Arch-Angel then next ensuing, by any colour, way, or mean whatsoever, directly, or indirectly, by himself, or any other, use, exercise or occupy any art, trade, mystery, manual occupation or handicraft whatsoever, within the said city or liberties thereof, upon pain to forfeit the sum of five pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, for every time wherein such person shall use, exercise or occupy any art, trade, mystery, manual occupation or handicraft whatsoever, within the said city or the liberties thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said last in part recited act: And also, that no person or persons then being free of the said city, or who thereafter should be free of the same, should after the said feast day of St Michael the Arch-Angel, by any colour, way

or mean whatsoever, set on work in any manual occupation or handicraft, within the said city or the liberties thereof, any person or persons being a foreigner or foreigners, from the liberties of the said city, knowing or having due notice given to him, or them that such person or persons so by him or them to be set on work, is, or are a foreigner or foreigners as aforesaid, upon pain of forfeiture of five pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, for every time that any such person or persons should offend, commit, or do any thing contrary to the purport, true intent and meaning of the said last in part recited act:

And whereas several of the mysteries, occupations and handicrafts, exercised and carried on within this city and liberties thereof, cannot at all times be supplied with a sufficient number of fit and able journeymen, being craftsmen of the said city; in which cases the restrictions in the said in part recited act contained, may be prejudicial to the trade and manufactures of the said city:

For remedy whereof, be it enacted, ordained and established, by the right honourable the Lord Mayor, the right worshipful the aldermen his brethren, and the commons of this city in this present common council assembled, and by the authority of the same, that notwithstanding any thing in the said in part recited act, or either of them, contained to the contrary from and after the first day of December next ensuing; it shall and may be lawful, to and for the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said city, by order of the said court, to give grant licence or authority to any person or persons, being free of the said city, and residing within the same, or the liberties thereof, who shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the said court, that he, she, or they respectively hath or have used their best endeavours and cannot procure a sufficient number of fit and able journeymen, being free-men of the said city, to work or be employed in his, her, or their respective mysteries, occupations or handicrafts, to hire, retain, employ, and set on work, in his, her, or their said respective mysteries, occupations or handicrafts, so many foreigners, from the liberties of the said city, for and during such time or times, and under such restrictions and conditions as to the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen shall in time to time seem fit and necessary. And that it shall and may be lawful, to, and for the Lord Mayor of this city, for the time being and he is hereby empowered, upon any Tuesday on which no court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen shall be holden, by warrant in writing under his hand and seal, to give grant licence and authority to any person or persons, being free of the said city, and residing within the same, or the liberties thereof, who shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the said Lord Mayor, that he, she, or they respectively, hath or have used their best endeavours and cannot procure a sufficient number of fit and able journeymen, being free-men of the said city, to work or be employed in his, her, or their respective mysteries, occupations or handicrafts, to hire, retain, employ, and

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in council assembled, and by
the same, that notwithstanding
the said in part recited acts con-
tained to the contrary
first day of December next
may be lawful, to and for
Mayor and Aldermen of the
of the said court, to give
authority to any person or per-
sons of the said city, and re-
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to a sufficient number of
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city, to be employed in his, her
mysteries, occupations, or
trade, to retain, employ, and
use, or their said respect-
ive liberties of the said city,
at any time or times, and un-
der such conditions as to the
Mayor and Aldermen shall in
this behalf seem just and
fit and necessary. And that
it shall be lawful, to and for
the said city, for the time be-
ing, to empower, upon any
warrant of the court of Lord Mayor
to holden, by warrant in writ
and seal, to give and gra-
nt to any person or persons
of the said city, and residing
within the liberties thereof, and
according to the satisfaction
of the Mayor, or they respect-
ively, their best endeavours
to a sufficient number of
men, being freemen of the
city, to be employed in his, her
mysteries, occupations, or
trade, to retain, employ, and

to which his Royal Highness was pleased to
make the following most gracious Answer,
Gentlemen,

ALL marks of regard that come from any
branch of the city of London are very ac-
ceptable to me; and your company will always
find me a sincere and hearty friend.

SATURDAY 22.

On account of the frequent robber-
ies, assaults, &c. (see p. 475 F) a pro-
clamation was published in pursuance
of an order of council, dated Dec. 20,
1750, promising 100*l.* over and above
other rewards, for the discovering
and apprehending any offender who
on the 20th of Sept. last has com-
mitted, or before the 20th of Dec. 1751
shall commit, any murder or robbery
with violence; or make an assault with
offensive weapons, with intent to rob,
any of the streets of London or with-
in five miles of that city. And if the
person discovering and apprehending
the offender (except the person actual-
ly giving a mortal wound) shall have
an accomplice, he is by this pro-
clamation entitled to a free pardon.

THURSDAY 23.

At a grand council at St. James's his
Majesty declared vacant several posts of
great trust and importance. See p. 561 F
Norwich, Dec. 11. Mr Madineau, sur-
geon of this city extirpated one testicle
of a man aged 36, which weighed 2
pounds and half, and he recovered.
The Ironmongers company have paid
to the treasury, towards the redemp-
tion of British slaves 764*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*
being the amount, since the last dispo-
sition of the legacies left them for that
purpose. See Vol. XVII. p. 530.

On the 31st ult. two highwaymen
robbed all the turnpikes from Kenning-
ton to Reading, except one, where the
highwayman demanding the cash, the
other going in to fetch it, spy'd a red-
poker in the fire, which he snatched
up, and thrust it against the breech of
robber's horse, which ran off with
riders.

This is the most impoli-
tically they could commit, as the turn-
pike-men have it in their power to mark
the, and might, if encouraged to it,
to other turnpikes such descriptions, as
might prevent the long reign of any high-
wayman.

Nova Scotia, Sept. 30. Capt. Barchow
went out with a party of rangers from
a fort built at Chignecto, was fired up-
on by a party of Indians and killed; en-
sign Cummings was wounded, but had
not given him; but 13 Private men
were killed. — Monsieur Carre has
sailed the French flag on the other side

[Gent. Mag. Dec. 1750.]

the river to the northward, which, he
says, he will defend, as the property
of the French king.

Chelucto, O*r.* 4. This day capt. How,
who usually went to confer with the
French and Indians, as well understand-
ing their language, had half an hour's
conversation with a French officer; but
as he took his leave some Indians, who
lay concealed in a ditch, fired a volley at
him, and killed him on the spot.

MONDAY 31.

An earthquake, a rare thing in Lap-
land, happen'd there last month, and
caused great terror with little damage.

By two persons arrived express from
Nova Scotia, we are inform'd, That they
have cleared the ground about nine
leagues round: that the town of Hali-
fax is completely fortified, and that up-
wards of 300 officers are employed in
building forts and outworks on the bor-
ders between them and the French In-
dians, who, for some small time past,
have not made any attempt on their set-
tlement; that upwards of 400 French
families, who had put themselves under
the English government, and settled
there, had withdrawn themselves, and
many others are preparing to follow
them, to Cape Breton and Canada. They
have three thousand regular troops, be-
sides four free companies of 240 men
each, who constantly range about the
borders of the colony: That, as yet,
the lands are not parcelled out, and that
the government of the colony goes on
without any obstruction whatever;
courts of justice, and a strong garrison,
being erected for offenders, some of whom
have been punished according to their
demerit: That they have provisions of
all sorts in great plenty, and the country
is pleasant, that very few would desire
to return.

Bill of Mortality from Nov. 29 to Dec. 25.

Buried		Christened	
Males	1119	2387	Males 731
Females	1268	2387	Females 651
Under 2 Years old	713		
Between 2 and 5	95		
5 and 10	51		
10 and 20	73		
20 and 30	225		
30 and 40	282		
40 and 50	301		
50 and 60	257		
60 and 70	185		
70 and 80	133		
80 and 90	59		
90 and 100	13		
100 and 101	0		
	2387		2387

Buried.
Within the walls 211
Without the walls 561
Midw. and Serry 142
City & Sub. 17 473
Nov. 27 502
Dec. 1 501
11 273
13 523
25 381
2387

LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1750.

- DEC. 9. **L**ady of Hon. *Edward Fitch*, deliver'd of a daughter.
 C/o of *Balcarras*, near *Edinburgh*,—of a da.
 10. Lady of *Sir Rich. Hylden Bart.*,—of a son and heir.
 15. Wife of *Tbo. Hufsey Apreece*,—of a dau.
 17. Countess of *Berkeley*,—of a daughter.
 Wife of *Toba Briscoe*, Esq;—of a son.
 19. Wife of *Peter Burrell*, Esq;—of a dau.
 23. Dutches of *Gerdon*,—of a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1750

- Nov. **T**he *Cokayns* of *Sobam, Cambridgeshire*, was marry'd to a daughter of *Tbo. Ewin of Cambridgesh.* Esq;
 to *Mifs Lewin*, 10,000 l.
Stephen Maurice Fox of Suffex, Esq;—
 to *Mifs Lutterwick* of *Bradley, Hampshire*.
 27. *Bonneval of Richmand, Surrey*,
 —to a niece of *Baron Schutts*.

- DEC. 4. *Fitzwilliams*, Esq; bro-
 ther to the Vis. —to the only daughter of
Thomas Boucher, Esq;

5. *Michael Adolphus*, Esq; —to a daughter
 of *Isosus Hart*, Esq; a Jew merchant.
Capt. Walker, —to a daughter of late *Sir*
Wm Billers.

13. *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esq; —to a
 daughter of *Col. Soulegr* of *Antigua*.
 17. *Sir John Morgan*, Bt. of *Kinnersey*, late
 member for *Hersford*, —to a daughter of
 late *Sir Jacob Jacobson*.

18. At his seat at *Epsom*, by a special li-
 cence, *Sir John Bosworth*, Knt. chamberlain
 of *London*, —to *Mifs Serle*, 8000 l.

19. *The Whitall*, M. A. of *Oxford*, —
 to a daughter of *Wm Prior*, Esq;

22. *Charles Edwards* of *Linfield, Warwickshire*,
 Esq; —to the only daugh. of *Mr Gore*.
 26. Lord *Vile Gage*, —to the relief of
Hery Jermyn Bond, Esq;

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1750.

- Nov. **G**eorge Wilson, Esq; solicitor in
 Chancery.

25. *Henrietta*, Cts dow. of *Hopstoun*, *Scotland*.
 DEC. 3. Dame *Margaret Desfarrow*, at
Barking, Essex.

5. *John Brooke*, Esq; stationer, formerly
 Sheriff of *London*.

- Capt. Limeburner*, of the *Fubbs yacht*.
 6. N. S. *Wm Earl of Sutherland*, at *Montauhan*
 in *France*, aged 42; succeeded by his
 son Lord *Strathnaver*, aged 15.

- In the *New Goal, Southwark*, *Rieb. Phi-*
lips, sentenced for blasphemy. [See p. 240.]

10. *Cockin Sale* of *Bobbin Place*, near *Sittingbourne*,
Kent, Esq;

11. Widow *Braidford*, ag. 109, at *Edinburg*.
James Barrett, Esq; at *Brentford*.

14. *Thomas Warfon Wentworth*, Marquis
 and Baron of *Rothingham*, Earl of *Malton*, &c.
 succeeded by his eldest son *Charles E. of Malton*.

15. *Wm Legge*, Earl of *Dartmouth*, (See
 Suppl. 1717) aged 78. He marry'd in 1700,
Anne Finch, 3d daughter to the Earl of *Aylm-*

ford, by whom he had 6 sons and 2 daughters.
 His eldest son *George* marry'd *Elizabeth* daughter
 and heiress of *Sir Aribur Kaye*, Bart. dy'd of the
 small-pox in 1732, leaving one son, *William*,
 about 18, now E. of *Montb.* His surviving sons are, *Heneage*,
Esq; a baron of the *Exchequer*, and *L. Legge*,
Esq; 4th son, member for *Orford*, treasurer of the
 navy; *Edward Legge*, his son, dy'd an admiral in
 the *W. Indies*; and *Robert*, the 3d and 6th sons
 dy'd in his daughter *Barbara* is marry'd to *Sir W.*
Bagot, Bart. and *Anne* unmarried.

16. *Jonah Collins*, at *Yavering, Eff.* ag.
 17. *Stephen Poyntz*, Esq; paymaster, formerly
 preceptor to the Duke of *Cumber* and a privy counsellor.

- John Gascoyne*, Esq; brother to the alderman
Martin Lawrence of *Dorsetshire*, Esq; ag.
Charles Hefer, Esq; senior of the goldsmith
 company.

19. *John Carew* of *Camelford, Cornwall*, a
 governor of the several hospitals in *London*,
 a mortification in the bowels.

- Edward Owen*, D. D. a senior fellow of
John's college, *Oxford*.

- Capt. Younge*, late of the *Kinsale*.
Ephraim Egerton of *Merton Hall, Chesh.*

24. *Mr Solomon Love*, master of a school
 academy at *Hammer Smith*, and an excellent
 grammarian.

25. *Tbo. Woodward*, Esq; formerly a baronet
 in *Exchange-Alley*.

A LIST of PREFERMENTS for the Year

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

- Whitehall*, THE king has been pleased to
 Dec. 8. constitute and appoint
Rainsford, Esq; to be deputy to the Lieut.
 his majesty's tower of *London*.

- Charles Henry Collins*, Esq; major of his
 majesty's garrisons in said *Whitehall*, Dec. 6.
 His majesty in consequence of this day
 pleased to declare his grace the duke of
Dorset, Lt. Lieut. of the king's *Ireland*.

- Sir James Chamberlayne*, appointed Lieut.
 of the Reg. of horse-guards blue.

- James Johnson*, Esq;—Major of the
John Forbes, Esq;—Lieut. Col. of the
 of *Rotben's North British* dragoons, in the
George M'Dougal, resign'd.

- George Preston*, Esq;—Major of dragoon
Anthony Heron, Esq;—Capt. of dragoon
 in room of *Mr Preston*.

- Wm Bury*, Esq;—Lieut. in ditto.
Thomas Gilbert, Esq;—cornet.

- The king hath been pleased to grant the
 nity of Earl and Baron of the kingdom of
Ireland to *Charles Wentworth*, Esq; (elder
 of the lately deceased Marquis of *Rockingham*)
 by the name, title and title of Earl and
 of *Malton* in the county of *Wicklow*.

From other Papers.

- HON. *Stone*, Esq; appointed Secretary to the
 And *Francis Herbert*, Esq;—secretary of the
 lieutenantancy in *Ireland*.

Novo Reale 1750

DEATHS.

them he had 6 sons and 2 daughters. *George* marry'd *Elizabeth* daughter of *Sir Arthur Kaye*, Bart. Small-pox in 1732, leaving *William*, about 18, now E. of *Barbary* surviving sons are, *Heneage* son of the Exchequer, and 4th son, member for Orford in the navy; *Edward Legge*, now an admiral in the *W. Indies*; the 3d and 6th sons dy'd in *Barbary* and *Anne* unmarried.

Collins, at *Havering, Ess.* aged 25, by *Ben Poynter, Esq.* paymaster, exceptor to the Duke of Cumberland, counsellor.

Joyne, Esq. brother to the alderman of *Dorsetshire, Esq.* aged 50, by *John, Esq.* senior of the goldsmiths.

Carew of Camelford, Cornwall of the several hospitals in London died in the bowels.

Owen, D. D. a senior fellow of *Oxford*.

Winge, late of the Kinfales.

Egerton of Merton Hall, Chesh. *Solomon Lowe*, master of a packet to *Hammer Smith*, and an actor.

Woodward, Esq. formerly a baronet, *Alley*.

PROMOTIONS for the Year 1751.

from the LONDON GAZETTE.

THE king has been pleased to constitute and appoint *Esq.* to be deputy to the *Lieut.* of the tower of London.

Charles Henry Collins, Esq. to his majesty's garriſons in said *W. Indies*, Dec. 6. His majesty in the said *W. Indies* pleased to declare his grace *Esq.* *Ld. Lieut.* of the king's

Chamberlaine, appointed *Lieut.* of his majesty's guards blue.

Johnson, Esq.—Major of *the* *North British* dragoons, in the *Dougal*, resign'd.

Preslon, Esq.—Major of *the* *Haron, Esq.*—Capt. of *the* *Mr. Preslon*.

Esq.—Lieut. in ditto.

Gilbert, Esq.—cornet.

has been pleased to grant *Esq.* and *Baron* of the king's

Charles Wentworth, Esq. (deceased) Marquis of *Rockingham*, title and title of *Earl* and in the county of *Wicklow*.

From other Papers.

Stone, Esq. appointed *Serjeant*.

Francis Herbert, Esq.—

the *lieutenancy* in *Ireland*.

Historical Chronicle, June 1751.

the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, of the 11th of *April* last, are the following relations of *Murders* and *Robberies*, committed by *Felons* transported from *England*, called *convict* Servants.

Eremiah Swift, servant to *Mr. Hatherly*, of *Elkridge*, while his master and mistress were gone to a funeral, quarrelled with two of their sons in the field, one aged 11, the other 9 years, and killed one of them by knocking out his brains with a hoe; with which he also knocked down the other, and left him for dead; tho' it is hoped he may recover. He then went to the house, and murdered *Mr. Hatherly's* daughter aged about 15, who it is supposed with an ax, the dead body being found horribly mangled; he was soon after taken, and confessed the facts.

Six convicts transported for 14 years, and shipped at *Liverpool*, rose at sea, shot the captain, overcame and confounded the seamen, and kept possession of the vessel 19 days; coming to sight of *Cape Hatteras*, they hoisted out the boat to go on shore; when a vessel passing by, they had not confin'd, hail'd her, and attempted to tell their condition, but was prevented; and then the villains drove a spike up thro' his under and upper jaws, and wound run-yarn round the end that came out near his nose, to prevent his getting it out: They then cut away the sails from the yards, left the ship, and went ashore. But a *New England* sloop coming by soon after, and seeing a ship driving in the sea in that manner, boarded her, found things as above-mentioned, and carried her into *North Carolina*; from whence she and her crew went after the villains, who had stroll'd along to *Virginia*; they were taken at *Norfolk*, and one of them confessed the facts upon which they were order'd up, about two weeks since, to *Williamsburg*, for trial as pirates.

A convict servant at *Maryland*, went into his master's house, with an ax in his hand, determin'd to kill his mistress; but changing his purpose on seeing, as he expressed it, *how innocent she look'd*, he laid his left arm on a block, cut it off, and threw it at her, saying, *Now make me work if you can.*

After inserting these accounts, the *Gazetteer* remarks that the peopling our colonies with thieves and murderers, cannot but produce the most dreadful effects; the manners of the natives must be corrupted, as the horror of vice will wear off by its becoming familiar; and neither property nor life can be secured in a society of which so great a proportion have been habituated to rob and to kill. And yet, says he, we have been advised by a certain board, to repeal every law that we have made to prevent our being overwhelmed by this deluge of wickedness, with this cruel sarcasm, that these laws were against the publick utility,

because they prevented the improvement and well-peopling of the colonies.

Charities omitted in our last for want of room.

A *Mr. Edm. Brooks* of *St. Mary Church*, lately deceased, bequeathed in severall, after the death of his father, to *St. Bartholomew's*, *St. Thomas's*, *Bethlem*, and *London* hospitals, 50*l.* each.—*Mr. Witham*, late of *Basinghall-street*, left 50*l.* to *St. Thomas's* and *London* hospitals.—*Samuel Thayer, Esq.* left to the *Foundling* and *St. Bartholomew's* hospitals, 200*l.* each.—Late *Countess of Portland* left 500*l.* to the poor of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*.—*Lieut. Gen. Hargrave* left 1000*l.* to the *Foundling* hospital.—*John Hopkins, Esq.* and *Mrs. Katherine Beckingham*, gave 50*l.* guineas each to the *Lying-in* hospital for marry'd women in *Brownlow-street*, which entitle them perpetual governors.—46 debtors released out of the *Marsbalsea* prison, by the trustees of late *Henry Alnut, Esq.* who left 100*l.* annually to be thus employ'd.

B *Mr. Blunt*, distiller in *Trinity-lane*, gave 50*l.* to *Bethlem* hospital.—*Lady Bulkeel*, late of *Hampden Court*, left to the society for promoting christian knowledge 100*l.* to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts 50*l.* to the *Woburn* school on *Clarksdown Green* 50*l.* to *Seaboth* schools 25*l.*

C *Mrs. Mary Sahy*, widow, of *Kings-street*, near *Guilddhall*, left 1000*l.* to *Bethlem* hospital in *Norwich*, and 50*l.* to the poor of *St. Peter's* in that city.—*Wm. Cheselden, Esq.* a gov. of the *Foundling* hospital, sent a benefaction of 50 guineas to that charity, inclosed in a paper, with the following lines:

D 'Tis what the happy to th' unhappy owe;
For what man gives, the gods by him bestow.
Benjamin Low, Esq. late commander of the *Wulpe* at *Bombay*, left to the *Foundling* hospital 200*l.*—*Ralph Perkins, L. L. D.* left to the hospitals of *Bethlem*, *Guy*, *Foundling*, and *London* infirmary each 100*l.* To 10 poor clergymen, either rectors or vicars in the diocese of *Ely*, and neither curates nor fellows of any college 20*l.* each. To 10 poor widows of clergymen, whose husbands were either rectors or vicars, or otherwise benefited in the diocese of *Ely* at the time of their decease, each 20*l.* to the societies for promoting christian knowledge in the highlands of *Scotland*, and that for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, each 20*l.* to the poor of *St. Clement Dances*, and to its charity school, each 10*l.* besides many other charitable legacies.—*Rev. Mr. Cankam*, curate of *St. Dunstan in the East*, has lately given for the use of *Tower Ward* school, *St. Katharine's* school, for the support of the sacrament on holidays at *Bow* church, towards the new hospital for lunatics, each 10*l.* for the use of the religious society of *Crooked lane* 20*l.* to the *Fleet* and *Wood-street* compter prisons he distributed to each 7*l.* 10*s.* to *White* Chapel prison 6*l.* 6*s.* released from *Indgate* 7 debtors, from the *Marsbalsea* 12, and from *Newgate* 8,

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280 HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

2, with the sum of 15*l*. at each prison; bestowed between 40 and 50*l*. in relieving decay'd house-keepers, and 50*l*. for instructing and apprenticing poor children.—Mrs Tannir, of Clapbam, left 50*l*. to the London hospital.—Richard Chiffwell, Esq; late of Hactney, left A 230*l*. to the London infirmary.

A LATE BILL OF FARE

Some Gentlemen * of Distinction a few weeks ago having agreed to dine together, the following is bandied about as their Bill of Fare.

BREAD and beer	6	4	d
Potage de Tortue	0	4	0
Calipash	0	10	6
Calipees	1	1	0
Un Paré de Jambon de Bayons	0	16	0
Potage Julien verd	2	10	0
Two turbot to remove the soops	1	12	0
Haunch of venison	2	0	0
Palats de mouton	2	12	0
Selle de mouton	0	6	0
Salade	0	6	0
Saucisses aux ocreoiffes	0	4	0
Boudin blanc a la reine	0	18	0
Petite pates a l'Espaniol	0	18	0
Coteletta a la cardinal	1	10	0
Selle d'agneau glacé aux coqmetres	0	16	0
Saumon a la chambord	0	18	0
Fillets de saules royales	1	11	0
Une biske de lait de maquersaux	1	10	0
Un lambert aux innocents	1	15	0
Des perdrix fadce vin de champaign	1	10	0
Poulets a la Russeane	1	10	0
Ris de veau en arlequin	0	10	6
Quéce d'agneau a la Montaban	0	18	0
Dix caillies	0	10	6
Un lapreau	2	2	0
Un phésiant	0	10	6
Dix ortolens	0	12	0
Une tourte de cerises	7	4	0
Artichaux a le provençalle	1	1	0
Choufleurs au flour	0	16	0
Cretes de coq en bonets	0	16	6
Amorte de Jesuits	0	10	6
Salade	0	12	6
Chicken	0	4	6
Ice cream and fruits	0	2	6
Fruit of various sorts forced	5	5	0
Fruit from market	16	16	0
Butter and cheese	2	10	0
Claret	0	2	0
Champaign	1	10	0
Burgundy	7	10	0
Hock	0	6	0
White-wine	0	6	0
Madeira	0	12	0
Sack	0	2	0
Cape	0	1	6
Cyprus	2	0	0
Naquily	0	3	0
Ufquebaugh	0	10	6
Spa and Bristol wates	0	10	6
Oranges and lemons	0	6	0
Coffee and tea	0	5	0
Lemonade	0	10	6
	0	16	0
Total	51	11	0

* Wandesme, Sausse, Coo-hang, Bealandy, Donney, M. S. Langley, C. Poonan, C. Coo.

SATURDAY June 1.

Came advice that a store-ship of 900 tons from France, was arrived at Louiburg with 100 pieces of cannon from 12 to 42 pounders, and a large quantity of warlike stores; that they had almost completed a large mine between the west and fourth gates, and had form'd a plan for erecting a strong fortification on the light-house point.

SUNDAY 2.

The P. of Wales and P. Edward, went for the first time in their equipages to Kensington; the footmen of his highness in the livery of the late prince, and Pr. Edward's in crimson, turned up with green; when they attended his majesty to the chapel, and heard a sermon by Dr Stuckford.

MONDAY 3.

Was an order of admiralty for shipping off from Woolwich on board the Garland sloop, and a transport, a large quantity of warlike stores for Nova Scotia.

WEDNESDAY 5.

Sailed from Southwold, the fishery society's bufls, the Norfolk, Newcastle, Bedford, Argyle, Cbsterfield, Holderness, Shaftsbury, Felbam, and Carteret. A premium of 30*l*. will be given that ship's crew which shall take and best cure the most herrings, 20*l*. to the second, and 15*l*. to the third.

Was a tryal at the king's bench between a gentleman confined in a madhouse, plaintiff, and the keeper of the madhouse, defendant, on an action of 1000*l*. damages brought by the plaintiff for false imprisonment; but it appearing, by the opinion of several physicians, that he was a lunatic during confinement, he was adjudged to pay costs, and the cause was withdrawn.

A fire happened at Amshury, Wilts, which consumed 32 houses. Damage computed at ten thousand pounds.

The high constable of Westminster went about 12 o'clock to a private malquerade near Exeter Change, where several idle persons of both sexes were assembled; most of whom were apprehended and carried before justice Fielding, who sat up all night to examine them; and several of them being found to be persons of distinction under 20, the justice not thinking proper to expose them, after a severe reprimand dismissed them all.

THURSDAY 6.

The Hon. E. India company came to a resolution, to take into their service 14 ships for the present year, and contracted for cloth of the British woollen manufactory to the amount of 150,000*l*.

SATURDAY 8.

A court martial was held at the Savoy when a foot soldier was sentenced to receive 1000 lashes on the parade in St James's Park at 3 different times, for striking his officer. This day his majesty was pleased to present the garter of his late R. Highness the Prince of Wales, to Prince Edward. The vacant garters of the Dukes of Richmond and Montague, are to be presented to the D. of Somerset, and E. of Lincoln.

Nova Scotia. 1757

DAY June 3.
A store-ship of 900 tons
arrived at Loughborough with
in from 12 to 43 pounds,
of warlike stores; that
pleated a large mine be-
neath gates, and had firm'd
strong fortification in the

DAY 2.
and P. Edward, went for
equipages to Kensington;
highness in the liver of
Pr. Edward's in crimson,
when they attended his
heard a sermon by

DAY 3.
admiralty for shipping off
board the Garland sloop,
large quantity of warlike

DAY 5.
weld, the fishery society's
Newcastle, Bedford, Argyle,
Shafsbury, Pelham, and
of 30 l. will be given
shall take and best cure
to the second, and 15 l.

king's bench between a
in a madhouse, plaintiff,
madhouse, defendant, on
damages brought by the
isonment; but it appea-
several physicians, that
ing confinement, he was
and the cause was with-

Amesbury, Wilt, which
Damage computed at

of Westminster went a
private masquerade near
several idle persons of
bled, most of whom were
ed before justice Fielding,
to examine them; and
found to be persons of
the justice not thinking
after a severe reprimand

DAY 6.
company came to a re-
their service 14 ships for
contracted for cloth of
manufactory to the a-

DAY 8.
as held at the Savoy,
was sentenced to receive
ade in St James's Park
or striking his officers,
was pleased to present
R. Highness the Prince
Edward. The vacant
Richmond and Mont-
to the D. of Somerset,

PERSIA.
SINCE the victory obtained by
Schach Doub over the most formi-
ble of his adversaries in a most blood-
y battle near *Isfahan*, he seems likely
to reduce all the provinces of that spa-
cious empire to his obedience, and to
establish himself on the throne; and
commerce will once more flourish at
the port of *Gomron*, whence the *English*
and *Dutch* factors had withdrawn their
feet for fear of being plunder'd by
the mutineers.

TURKEY.
Besides the calamity of the plague, on
the 10th ult. N. S. a fire broke out at
Constantinople, which lasted 10 hours,
and consumed 4000 houses. The mi-
nistry have assured the *Russian* ambassa-
dor of the grand Signor's intentions to
be in good harmony with the empress,
and to contribute his good offices for
maintaining the peace of the north.

DENMARK.
His majesty's consul has concluded a
treaty with the emperor of *Morocco*, by
which the *Danes* are to be put in po-
sition of the two ports of *Sante Croce*
and *Saffia* on the coast of *Africa*, that
they may carry on trade there exclu-
sively of other nations, and may build
works there. And all this on considera-
tion of 70,000 ducats paid to the em-
peror, besides a considerable present of
artillery, and warlike and naval stores.
Upon after a *Danish* ambassador, with
20 men of war, and three merchant-
men, arrived at *Saffia*, and gave notice
the *European* merchants at *Saffia* and
Sante Croce, that none but ships under
Danish colours would be allowed to traf-
fic in those ports after Sept. 1. next, al-
lowing them 40 days to settle their af-
fairs, and sell off their goods.

ITALY.
Genoa. Our government has received
disagreeable news, that some of the
claves or communities of the *Corficans*
will not submit to the new regulations,
demanded by their deputies under the me-
diation and guaranty, as it is said, of the
last christian king, alledging that in-
stead of securing to them the enjoyment
of the privileges they have so long fol-
lowed, they are as much as ever sub-
jected to the authority of the republic,
and the arbitrary jurisdiction of her of-
ficers; our senate has met on this occa-
sion, but their resolutions are not known,
it is supposed they must at last re-
fuse to sell the island to the best bidder,
as they can't keep possession of it
without the help of foreign force.

See Hist. Chron. Sept. 4.

We have since more sanguine advices
that the Marquis of *Curjay*, so famous
for polishing the manners of the *Corfi-
cans*, (See Vol. xx. p. 426.) has disarm-
ed the inhabitants of the district of *Ni-
so*, and prevailed on them to give hos-
tages for their future behaviour, and
has likewise brought their deputies, and
those of *Coluzano* to subscribe the act
of submission, so that the sovereignty of
the republic will probably be soon es-
tablished thro' the whole island.

SAVOY.
July 31 last, the rock in the moun-
tain of *Plainejeu*, in this duchy, sunk
so suddenly, that the earth which tumbled
down at the same time from the
mountain, crush'd 6 persons to death,
and 30 herd of cattle; soon after the
mountain was cover'd with cinders,
and out of the rock issued two columns
of thick smoke; the rock continued
sinking and crumbling away, with a
dreadful rumbling noise, and thick
smoke, sometimes black, and some-
times reddish; his *Sardinian* majesty has
sent a professor of the university of *Tu-
rin*, to make observations on this new
burning mount.

HOLLAND.
The Prince Stadholder has laid before
their high mightinesses a plan, which
after representing the present situation of
trade, and the reasons of its decay,
proposes, as the means of restoring it,
to have all sorts of goods exempted
from paying toll throughout the domi-
nions of the republic, to establish a ge-
neral or a limited free port, and to dis-
tinguish by a general tariff, the several
commodities which shall be liable to
pay duty; those which shall be exempted
from it, and those which shall be
prohibited. The states returned thanks
to the prince, and have refer'd the plan
to the consideration of the colleges of
the admiralty.

PLANTATION NEWS.
Boston, July 8. By a vessel from *Chig-
neeto* we have advice, that the *French* are
erecting a large and strong fort, within
a mile and a half of ours; and that they
had fired several shot from it at the *Do-
ver Sloop*, as she lay at anchor in a creek
near our fort. It appears by this step,
that the *French* claim all the territory
without the peninsula of *Nova Scotia*,
under which denomination we were
made to believe was included the ter-
ritory about *St John's* river, and others
between the peninsula and the river of
St Lawrence. See vol. xx. p. 295, 264,
and our map of *Nb America*, vol. xviii.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. THE only true and genuine account (approved by Dr Howard) of T. Jones, and James Welch, executed for the murder of Sarah Green, 4 d. Nicholson. [Ditto, 3 d. Dodd.] (See p. 423.)

2. Jones and Welch's positive denial examined, and compar'd with Coleman's solemn declaration. 3 d. Underwood.

6. The case of John Hamilton against Joseph Hickey, attorney. 1 s. Hamilton.

7. Memoirs of a coxcomb. 3 s.

8. Letters of Pliny the younger, with observations on each letter, and an essay on Pliny's life, address'd to Charles lord Boyle, by John earl of Orrery (his father). 2 vols 3vo. 12 s. Vaillant.

POETRY AND ENTERTAINMENT.

9. Vocal melody, book lii. Music by Mr Arne. 1 s. Walpo.

11. Eleanora; or, a tragical but true case of incest in Great Britain. 1 s. Cooper.

LAW, POLITICS.

13. Collection of English precedents relating to the office of a justice of peace; by James Harvey, Esq; 3 s. Stuckburgh.

MEDICINE, SURGERY.

15. Ad V. C. Ric. Mead, M. D. epistolas, varias lithontripticum Joannæ Stephens exhibendi methodos indicans. Auctore D. Hartley, A. M. 6 d. Cooper.

16. A practical essay on the use and abuse of warm bathing in gouty cases; by William Oliver, M. D. of Bath. 2 s. 6 d. Brindley.

PHYSICS, MATHEMATICS.

18. A new book of Chinese, Gothic, and modern chairs, with the manner of putting them in perspective, according to Brook Taylor, I. L. D. 1 s. 6 d. Printshop.

19. Harmonics; or, the philosophy of musical sounds, By Rob. Smith, D. D., F. R. S. and master of Trinity College, Cambridge. 6 s. Merril, Cambridge.

20. The mathematician. 6 s. Wilcox.

21. Euclid's elements, translated from the Latin of I. Barrow, D. D. a new edition, carefully corrected, to which is now first added, an appendix, containing the nature, construction, and application of logarithms. 5 s. Ward.

22. Philosophical transactions for April, May, June, and July, 1750. Davis.

THEOLOGY.

23. A practical discourse concerning death; by Wm Sherlock, D. D. Price only 9 d. in sheets, sold before this edition at 2 s. 9 d. in sheets. A. Osborn. [Ditto, only 7 d. in sheets. R. Baldwin.]

24. Itinerarium totius sacrae scripturae; or, an abstract of the holy bible, by way of question and answer; by C. Brown, No. I. pr. 4 d. Subscriptions are taken in by E. Comyns, &c.

25. The lord's day evening entertainment; by John Mason, M. A. 2 first vols. Buckland.

SERMONS.

26. God the mariner's only hope; by Theodore de la Faye, A. M. 1 s. Cooper.

27. Moderation recommended; by John Watfon, A. M. 6 d. Robinson.

28. Preached before the incorporated society for the relief of widows and orphans, &c. by John Clubb, rector of Whitefield. 6 d. Gough in Ipswich.

Ex aedib. acad. Glasguensis, 7 Jan. 1751. ROBERTUS et ANDREAS FOVLIS, academiae GLASGUENSIS typographi, orbis literato proponunt, se, favente subscriptione editionem suscepisse PLATONIS; typis novis, grandioribus, pulcherrimis; quod in hunc finem, ad exemplar typorum elegantiorum quibus edidit Novum Testamentum in folio Robertus Stephanus, elegantissime sculpsit ALEXANDER WILSON. A. M. Academiae Glasguensis typorum utitur.

Prodibit opus, et in quarto, et in folio.

I. In QUARTO, in IX Voluminibus. Nimirum; Graeci Platonis occupabuntur VI Volumina;

Versio Latina, atque annotationes, reliqua III Volumina.

Pretium subscriberibus erit, pro unaquaque plagula [SHEET] denarius Britannicus dictus apud nos a penny sterling; quodum XII confidunt assen Sterlinensium sive Britannicum; XXIIII libram Britannicam; XXI asses aureum nummum Regium Britannicum, vulgo dictum GUINEA; et nummo aequivalere aureus nummus Regis Gallicus, dictus LOUIS D'OR.

Totum opus constabit plagulis quatuor, adeoque pretium totius erit quasi in librum I assen, VIII denarii; sive duo nummi auri, plus minus, in CHARTA NOTATA.

Imprimuntur quaedam exemplaria in CHARTA MAGNA, NITIDISSIMA; quorum pretium erit, pro unaquaque plagula denarii Britannici; adeoque pretium totius erit, quasi, QUATUOR NUMMI AURI.

II. In FOLIO, in VI Voluminibus. Quorum versione, scilicet, Latina, una cum Graecis, et in ima pagina. Pretium erit, itidem, pro unaquaque plagula, denarius Britannicus; totum constabit quatuor plagulis decem; adeoque pretium totius erit, plus minus, TRES NUMMI AURI.

Imprimuntur etiam quaedam exemplaria in CHARTA SCRIPTORIA PURISSIMA, eadem, scilicet, in qua impressimus Ciceronem; quorum pretium erit, pro unaquaque plagula, seique denarius Britannicus; adeoque pretium totius constabit, quasi, QUATUOR NUMMI AURI CUM DIMIDIO, plus minus.

GRAECA PLATONIS summa cura imprimuntur ad editionem H. STEPHANI.

Variantes Lectiones; ut et ipsius Stephani conjecturae, quas utraque in margine apponit, deferuntur ad imam paginam, signis invicem distinctae.

Et, quaecunque aliae Lectiones, aut, ex conjectura Doctorem, Emendationes, utcumque comparari poterunt, imprimuntur itidem, aut in ima pagina, aut in fine usque Voluminis, idoneis distinctae signis.

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matters, that also require your immediate at
tention; two vessels are at present in this har
bour, with upwards of 800 foreign protestants
on board; and two others are hourly expected,
with the like number: This will be a con
siderable addition to our strength, and if they
are comfortably settled, they will not only by
that means be kept here, but they will en
courage many others to come; but as there is
a paragraph in a late law relating to this mat
ter, that has been found to be attended with
great inconveniencies, I must recommend to
you to revise and alter it."

I am loth to accumulate any more business,
at a time when your own affairs make it ne
cessary for so many of you to be in the coun
try, but it is proper, at all times, to have a
watchful and attentive eye upon Indian af
fairs, and even the settling of those foreign
protestants in proper places may be made sub
servient to our security in that quarter."

JAMES OLEN.

From the CAROLINA GAZETTE, Oct. 3.
CHARLES-TOWN, October 3.

On Sept. 30. we had another terrible hur
ricane, which began, with wind and rain, ab
out 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but ceased
soon after 7 in the evening. For 2 or 3 days
before, the violence of the wind (which blew
from N. E. and E. and at last settled at S. E.)
and the great quantity of rain that had fallen,
kept the tides from ebbing their due course
and time, so that when this hurricane began
to abate, tho' the water should have been low,
it was higher than at common spring-tides;
and had the wind rose, as was expected, when
the flood should have come in, our situation
would have been most deplorable indeed! But
the same providence that interposed before,
was again visible here.

From the CAROLINA GAZETTE, Oct. 9.

The hurricane which happened on the 30th
ult. has done greater damage at sea and to the
southward, than that of the 15th: Abun
dance of trees and several houses having been
blown down that did not suffer before: At
Port-Royal, the water rose 4 feet and an half
higher than usual, and a sloop was drove ashore
that entirely beat away Mr Purry's wharf:
A sloop from Rhode-Island, — Waldron mas
ter, bound for this port, put into Edisto, lost
her anchors, howlprit, sails, boat, &c.
The captain wath'd out at one of the ports
holes, and thrown in again: The schooners
Jeffy, John Mills master, from Maryland,
with German passengers, and Minerva, Isaac
Streck, from Philadelphia, were obliged to
put into Edisto: The snow, Bristol Merchant,
Capt. Parsons, from Bristol for this port, with
very valuable cargo on board, that sail'd to
some round, from Port-Royal, at the first
hurricane, lost her howlprit, top-masts, sails,
&c. in this; and is since beat to pieces upon
Edisto bar, the vessel and cargo entirely lost:
A large sloop, whose quarter was painted green
and white, drove ashore and beat to pieces
upon Kaywob island, none of the people, but
many limes, found: Capt. Tadar's snow,
drove into a marsh at St Helena; near which
(Genl. Mag. Dec. 1752.)

Let another snow, from sea, is said to be
beat to pieces: A large ship beat to pieces,
upon the Hunting Islands. And another sloop
said to be ashore upon the southern coast.

'Tis reported, that a ship and sloop are also
ashore upon the Raven keys. — The ship *Africa*,
of Barbadoes, and snow *Pine*, of Liver
pool, drove ashore on the 30th ult. are since
beat to pieces; but their cargoes have been
saved: — Tucker's schooner has been got off.
— All the books, surveys and papers, &c. in
the surveyor-general's office, were 5 feet un
der water, in the first hurricane, many of
them wash'd away, and the rest are in a perish
ing condition, tho' the utmost care has been
taken of them.

CHARLES-TOWN, Oct. 30.

On this calamity rice rose from 60 per
Cent. to 70, but since the hurricane the wea
ther having been warm, we now hope to
make 60,000 barrels of rice; tho' just after
it we expected no more than 30,000.

By a storm that happen'd on the 1st of Oc
tober, much damage has likewise been suffer'd
in North Carolina and at Cape Breton, at the
latter of which places no less than 57 vessels
were driven on shore, none of which can ever
be got off. On the 9th of October, much loss
was sustained also, by a storm on the coast of
New England amongst the shipping.

THURSDAY Nov. 30.

Being the fifth day of her royal highness
the princess dowager of Wales, was cel
brated as usual, and there were great courts at
Liesher House and St James's.

Came on, at their house in Crane Court,
the election of council and officers of the
Royal Society for the year ensuing; when
the Right Hon. George Earl of Macclesfield
was elected president, in the room of Martin
Folkes, Esq; who resign'd. The following
gentlemen were elected of the council:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Rev. Tho. Birch, | • Zachary, Lord B. |
| M.A. Sec. | shop of Bangor. |
| Rev. Rich. Bradley, | • Sam. Clarke, Esq; |
| D. D. astronomer | • Peter Collinson, Esq; |
| royal | • Rev. Dr Cha. Lyt |
| James Burrow, Esq; | telton, Esq; dean of |
| Pet. Davall, Esq; sec. | Exeter. |
| Martin Folkes, Esq; | • Ja. Parsons, M. D. |
| Sir Hans Sloan, Bart. | • John Pringle, M. D. |
| Mr Wm Watson, | • R. Roderick, Esq; |
| John Ware, L.L.D. | • Mr Samuel Sharp. |
| Ja. West, Esq; treasr. | • Mr James Short. |
| Rt Hon. Hugh-Lord | • Honourable Philip |
| Willoughby of Par | Yorke, Esq; |
| ham. | |

Those marked * are new members.

After a very learned and ingenious oration,
suitable to the occasion, by the Rt Hon. the
Lord Willoughby of Parham, vice-president,
the annual prize medal of gold was given to
Dr Pringle, for his curious and useful experi
ments and observations upon the nature of
septic and antiseptic substances. (Philos. p. 600)

THURSDAY Dec. 7.

A fire consumed four houses at Poplar.

FEBRUARY 3.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when
6 received sentence of death, Wm Clarke for
Cccc forging.

6 N.S. 1752

forging, and publishing an order for 337l. 15s. 9d. *Wm Croft* for stealing a box with money and goods value 120l. *Wm Lee* for stealing a silver watch and about 30l. in money; *Elin. Dean* for stealing goods and money in a dwelling house; *Wm Morris* for robbing, and cruelly wounding *John Burtz* and *Abra. Ward* for the murder of *Elin. Saunders*, (who was executed on the 11th) one was sentenced to be transported for 14 years; 13 for 7 years; 3 to be branded, and 4 whip'd.

THURSDAY 14

Moravia and *Mamury*, stood a second time in the pillory, and were severely pelted by the populace. (See p. 333.)

WEDNESDAY 30.

Richmond Park was opened, by his majesty's order, (See p. 330.)

THURSDAY 28.

The *Swallow* sloop of war, arrived from the *East Indies*, (having been out 5 years) has brought an account of the great battle between the *Mogul's* army, assisted by the *English* under the command of Major *Lawrence*, and the rebellious natives, assisted by the *French*, wherein the latter were entirely defeated. A thousand private men, and above sixty officers of the *French*, together with the *French Nabob*, surrendered themselves prisoners to the *English*, but they delivered them up to the *Mogul's* Nabob, who immediately struck off the *French Nabob's* head. A great number were killed, and many pieces of cannon taken. The *English* behaved with great conduct and resolution throughout the whole affair.

SATURDAY 30.

The *K. of Prussia* pretends to deduct out of the last payment of the *Sulpha* loan 194,700 *Brandenburgh* crowns, as a satisfaction to his subjects for their ships and cargoes taken by our privateers during the war, having on board contraband goods.

Cambridge, Dec. 16. The Hon. Mr *Finch*, and the Hon. Mr *Townsend*, members of parliament for this university, have given two prizes of 15 guineas each to the senior bachelors of arts, and the like to the middle bachelors, who shall compose the best exercises in *Latin* prose, to be read publicly by them on a day hereafter appointed near the commencement.

Bristol, Dec. 16. Last Tuesday we had a terrible storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail, attended with hard gales of wind. One of the claps of thunder was exceeding loud between 5 and 6 in the evening, and the lightning at the same time very much surpris'd many people in the streets and houses. A great ball of fire was seen to issue from the clouds, which shot with great swiftness to the northward. Several people on the road, coming to this city, were struck with such a panic, that they got off their horses to shelter themselves from the tempest. 'Tis thought that the lightning came with such large flashes, as to exceed any thing of the kind ever seen here before.

Gloucester, Dec. 25. At four this afternoon, a remarkable meteor being a large ball of fire

with a long tail, pass over this place, in direction from the N. E. to the S. W. and after having exhibited, for some time, the various colours of the rainbow, it burst into a thousand sparks of fire, and was immediately follow'd by a great shower of hail.

Halifax, in *Newa Scotia*, Aug. 1. On Sunday last his excellency Governor *Hobson* arrived here, in his majesty's ship *Tajem*, of 40 guns, and on Monday his excellency landed under the discharge of the cannon from on board the ships in the harbour, and from the parade; was received on the beach, by a number of the gentlemen of the army, &c.

PLAYS acted. DRURY-LANE.

Plays.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Every man in his humour | D. Disappointment | Entertainments. |
| 2 Henry VIII. | Intriguing Chambermaid | |
| 4 Macbeth (Garrick) | Letitia | |
| 5 Suspicious Husband | D. Disappointment | |
| 6 Love makes a Man | Queen Mab | |
| 7 Don Sebastian | Double Disappointment | |
| 8 Rehearsal | Devil to pay | |
| 9 Ditto | Anatomist | |
| 11 Don Sebastian | Intrig. Chambermaid | |
| 12 Rehearsal | Devil to pay | |
| 13 Ditto | Double Disappointment | |
| 14 As you like it | Harlequin Ranger | |
| 15 Beggar's opera | Ditto | |
| 16 Rehearsal | Intrig. Chambermaid | |
| 18 Loves last shift | King and Miller | |
| 19 Prov. husband (Twenty, Refs) | Letitia | |
| 20 Hamlet (Goodfellow) | D. Disapp. | |
| 21 Love's last shift | Ditto | |
| 22 Ditto (Loveless, Garrick) | K. and Millar | |
| 23 Every man in his humour | D. Disapp. | |
| 26 As you like it (Touchstone, Woodrow) | Genii | |
| 27 Prov. husband | Th. Genii, Harl. Woodward | |
| 28 Confiscious Lovers | Ditto | |
| 29 Recr. officer (Pheme, Palmer) | Ditto | |
| 30 Love makes a man (Cario, Dexter) | Ditto | |

This new entertainment, I think, hath fully decided the controversy, and fix'd the superiority of pantomime to Drury-lane theatre, as it had before had of almost every thing else; and I must say, that for beauty of scenery, elegance of dress, propriety of music, and regularity of design, it exceeds all the boasted grandeur of Harlequin Sorcerer, or of any I have seen, either separate or collective.—The last scene beggars all description; the most romantic Italian account of sumptuous palaces are but faint to this display of beauty, this glow of light, this profusion of glittering gems, which adorn the whole, and much exceeds all expectation.—I rejoice and congratulate myself that I am not of that modern way of thinking, (or rather seeming to think) that nothing can deserve the epithet good from their superior taste, but which I am pleas'd will own it, and not endeavour to gain the character of a critic, at the expense of violation of my senses.—SCOURGE, N° 14.

COVENT-GARDEN.

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|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Othello | The Fair |
| 2 Suspicious Husband | Ditto |
| 4 Confiscious Lovers | Ditto |
| 5 Rehearsal | Contrivances |
| | 6 Romeo |

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Nova Scotia 1782

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bow, it burst into a thou-
and was immediately fol-
lowed by hail.

Nov. 1. On Sun-
day Governor Hobson arriv-
ed in his ship *Jafon*, of 40
tons, his excellency landed
on the harbour, and from the
deck of the cannon from the
shore on the beach, by a
detachment of the army, &c.

AYS acted.
Y-L-A-N-E.

Entertainments.
Humour D. Disappoint-
ment Intriguing Chambermaid

Trick) L. M. D. Disappointment
Queen Mary

Double Disappointment
Devil to pay

Anatomist
Intrig. Chambermaid

Devil to pay
Double Disappointment

Harlequin Ranger
Ditto

Intrig. Chambermaid
King and Miller

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(Twenty, Rejs) D. Disapp.

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(Twenty, Rejs) D. Disapp.

ration, and grant them such relief as
to the house shall seem meet.

Ordered, that the said petition be re-
ferred to the consideration of the com-
mittee of the whole house, to whom it
is referred to consider of the state of
the British fishery.

The proceedings of this committee
terminated in an act for encouraging the
British white herring fishery, in which,
no it is directed, that those who are en-
gaged in this fishery 'shall fish in an or-
derly and regular manner, without
impeding or obstructing other vessels,
which shall be employed in the same
fishery; which directions may perhaps
be interpreted to extend to the Dutch,
yet certainly they cannot be understood
to mean, that the British fishermen shall
patiently submit to be impeded and ob-
structed, much less insulted and
damaged in their utensils by Dutchmen.

Upon the whole as it appears, that
the Dutch and we, if we pursue with
vigour the design of this act, must be-
come rivals in the herring fishery: the
single question is, which shall have the
greatest encouragement given them, and
the greatest facilities procured them,
the Dutch or our own subjects? The pur-
port of my papers concerning the Dutch
has been to shew, that they do not
merit from us any particular favour or
preference considered in themselves,
much less when their interest comes in
competition with that of Britons. This is
plain, but whether the protection to our
own subjects ought to be extended fo-
rward, as to include a prohibition of the
Dutch, for fishing at all upon particular
coasts, or in certain parts of our narrow
seas, is another question, the determina-
tion of which must be left till it is seen
how far the present law will operate to
our own advantage. And if this law
be not sufficient to give that ascendancy
to the British fishery, which seems natu-
ral for it to acquire, I would not doubt
but a more effectual will be enacted.

Extract of a Letter from a Person of
note in Nova Scotia, communicated to
the Publick by a Merchant, to supply
the defects and errors of other accounts.

WHEN the fleet from England
arrived here last summer, it was
reported that the French governor of
Canada had posted a detachment, con-
sisting of an officer and sixty regular
troops, at St John's river on the north
side of the bay of Fundy, and in the
heart of this province; This was more
easily credited, as the ramparts of an

old fort there, with a very little expense,
might have been repaired into a defendi-
ble fort. Upon a seeming confirma-
tion of this report, Capt. Roux, in the
Albany sloop of war, was sent thither to
know the truth of it; and with orders,
as is supposed, to dispossess them: On
his return we found that the French had
attempted nothing near the mouth of
the river; but that they were about to
secure themselves at some considerable
distance from it, at a place the French
governor claimed as a southern bounda-
ry of Canada or New France. This being
in a country inhabited by Indians,
and the navigation of the river being
unknown to most of the English, no-
thing farther could then be done.

In September or October following,
Mons. le Corne an experienced French
officer, at the head of 70 regular troops,
and a party of Canada irregulars, was
sent to take post at the isthmus of Chig-
necto, being about 40 leagues eastward
of that river, and of the extent of a line
they claim, from lake Champlain to the
westward on the back of New England,
to the gulph of St Lawrence. To this
place the Indians resorted, to the num-
ber of 300; who fixing here their
head quarters, made several incursions
upon the peninsula since; but have sel-
dom done any mischief.

As the Nova Scotia French in that part
of the province are the most disaffected
of any, and have always behaved with
contempt to the British government,
tho' possessed of a very fine country,
Governor Cornwallis, who had indulg-
ed them in a long term of deliberation
in regard to the taking the oaths to his
majesty, to no purpose, sent a strong
party, consisting of near 500 troops and
rangers (to take possession of Chignecto,
and to break up the rendezvous of the
French and Indians) commanded by Major
Lawrence of Warburton's regiment.

The Albany sloop, and several sloops
and schooners, were sent round to Mi-
nase, where the forces embarked on the
20th of April, and arriving safe, landed
at Chignecto the 23d. On their ap-
proach to the town, which consisted of
about 140 houses and two churches, the
Indians, probably induced by the French
commandant, reduced the whole to
ashes in a few hours, and the inhabi-
tants crossing the river, threw them-
selves under his protection, on what
they call the French side of the line.
The reason assigned for their burning
the town is, that it stood on ground
they pleased at present to call English.

The Fair

Ditto

Ditto

Contrivance

Removal

Removal

Removal

Removal

Removal

As many of the inhabitants had taken arms, making their united force consist (as they say) of near 1500 armed men, the major sent a flag of truce (they having hoisted a *French* flag) to know the reason of their acting in this hostile manner, and afterwards had an interview with *M. le Corne*; upon which our forces reembarked, and are safely returned to *Minas*.

What passed at this interview is not made publick, but it is probable the enemy were too well secured, and had too great a superiority, to make an attempt practicable.

This line, which the *French* would now extend their claim to, will range easterly from *Crown point* nearly in the latitude of 44 deg. 30 minutes; which will not only cut off some millions of acres, the indisputable property of the *New-England* colonies; but falling into a place called *Penobscut Bay*, gives the *French* near three quarters of *Acadia*, or *Nova Scotia*, according to its ever known and acknowledged boundaries, and above 100 leagues of fine sea coast, covered with innumerable islands, fine harbours and fishing banks, that will in time of war put it in their power to cut off the whole trade of the northern colonies, ruin the settlement we are making, and begger the whole continent; besides furnishing them with a fertile country covered with an inexhaustible stock of trees and timber, for building and masting their navy; and appears to me of much more consequence to the nation, than the scorched neutral islands of *Tobago*, *St Lucia*, &c.

A character of the late War, so far as regards Italy, from a Latin work just publish'd at Rome, entitled, CAS-TRUCII BUNAMICI Commentarius de Bello Italico.

"The subject of this work is truly memorable, and distinguish'd by such a variety of fortune, that the victors were sometimes driven to despair; the vanquish'd never relinquish'd their hopes; those who had no martial appearance, erected themselves at once into heroes, fierce and intrepid, who suffered all things, who attempted all things, for the sake of liberty. The defeat and slaughter of armies and noble commanders, the reduction of cities, the conquest of provinces, may be met with in other histories, and are indeed events that are common to all wars. But the chief characteristic of this war, of which we are writing, is, that by so many battles, such repeated

slaughters, the powers of so many kingdoms exerted, nothing was accomplished answerable to the greatness of such exploits: the ambition of princes was not allayed; the felicity of their people was not establish'd: In short, the vehement and cruel war was suddenly concluded by such a peace, as was rather desirable to the lazy, and necessary to the weary, than either commendous or honourable to the contending parties on either side.

—This plainly shews, that it is not *England* alone that the said war, and its frequent peace, have been criticis'd.

Extra of a Letter from Rome.

Several antique statues, most exactly wrought, lately discover'd in the terraneous caverns, have been repaired by the best artists, and order'd to be up in the capitol. The first is the statue of the Egyptian God *Anubis*, with the head of a dog, but in all other respects human shape, having a crescent on his head, in his right hand, a musical instrument called a *Sistrum*, and a *Caduceus* in his left; it stands on a magnificent quadrangular pedestal, embellish'd with a variety of hieroglyphics most exquisitely wrought in Bas-Relief. The second piece is a *Group*, consisting of a man and woman, the man holds a spear in his hand, and has on his head a *Greek* helmet; the man's head is declined, attentive to what the woman has to say to him, and she views him in a languishing manner, and seems to have her arms extended, in order to caress him with the utmost tenderness and affection. Some Connoisseurs pretend that the two beautiful personages are *Miner* and *Venus*; others imagine that they represent the last sad adieu between *Hector* and *Andromache*. A 3d. statue represents an angry *Jove*, with his thunder in his right hand; another, a *Sisoon* Diogenes with his reed or flute lying by him.

QUERY to Philaretes. (See p. 254)

Allowing it not irrational to suppose that a spirituous or æthereal body may be a proper vehicle to the soul, as that both may be locally separated from the grosser body, without destroying their connection with it; is it possible that, during this separation, a body very different in substance from the grosser one as this æthereal, should be capable of making exactly the same impression upon another gross body, as two gross bodies make upon each other?

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a Letter from Rome.

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ner gross body, as two
upon each other?

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE

233

London, upon pain of forfeiting the same to the
use of the poor.

WEDNESDAY 14

THURSDAY 14

Thomas Marbury, of Siltou, was examined by Ed Carstorf, rev. Dr Neusse, and John Wilmo, A Elic; justices, about the murder of a man 18 years ago, charged on the evidence of John Capes. Marbury formerly kept the crown inn in this town, and Capes, about 11 or 12 o'clock one night, knocked at the kitchen door, and asked for a pint of beer; Mrs Marbury told him he would draw none. Capes seeing a light in the kitchen, looked thro' the key-hole of the door, and there saw Mrs Marbury and one Perkins, the offer, stripping a man, whom he supposed to be dead; for Perkins said I'll have his shirt; Mrs Marbury replied, So you shall, or any thing else. Marbury said to his wife and Perkins, See what a little knock will do for a man when he is in liquor. Miss Marbury said, Where shall we bury him? and they all agreed it should be under the Sixtalls window.

Che said, Put him in any ways, and cover him up, and the dung will be thrown over him. The place being now opened, several human bones were found. Mrs Marbury and Perkins are both dead; Marbury is committed to Huntingdon goal.

THURSDAY 15.

The anniversary sermon of the *Middlesex* hospital was preached at *St Anne's* church, *Westminster*, by the rev. *Dr Nichol*, master of the Temple. After divine service, the right hon. the E. of *Northumberland*, president, *Sir Wm Beauchamp Proctor*, Bart. and Col. *Cornwallis*, vice-president, with the stewards and governors, walked from the church to the ground appointed for erecting the new building for the *Middlesex* hospital in *Maribon* fields; where the president, assisted by the two vice-presidents, laid the first stone. They then returned to the great concert room in *Dean-street*, where, at the chamber door, the collection amounted to 400*l*. *Sir Wm Beauchamp Proctor*, gave 100*l*.

Seven thousand stands of arms were shipped at the tower for *Ireland*.

FRIDAY 16.

A cause was tried in the court of common pleas in *Weyminster-hall*, between the rev. Dr *Nicholls*, plaintiff, and the parish of *St Margaret*, defendant, for distraining the plaintiff for parish rates, who lived in the Cloisters, *Weyminster*, which is an extra-parochial jurisdiction, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 3*l.* damage, being the distress levied.

SATURDAY, 17.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the following criminals received sentence of death, viz. *Richard Watson*, for stealing a silver tankard; *Richard Griffith*, for sheepstealing; and *William Bouvier*, alias *Scampy*, for privately stealing a capuchin.

At this session *Henry Gowers*, otherwise *Be-
lier*, received sentence for defrauding several
silvermiths and jewellers of goods to a very
considerable sum. He is to suffer 12 months
imprisonment, to stand on the pillory once, and
to pay a fine of 12*l.* and afterwards to find
security for his good behaviour for two years.

WEDNES-

ing on his breast a paper with the following words, *viz.*, "Thomas Randall, late an officer of the fleet of *Middlesex*, hath been adjudged, by the right hon. *Philip E. of Harlewood*, lord high chancellor of Great Britain; the right hon. *Samuel Rider*, Knt, chief justice of our lord the king, assigned to hold clear before the king himself; and the right hon. *Samuel Willet*, Knt, chief justice of his majesty's court of common pleas, to be a violator of the laws of nations, and a disturber of the public repose; and hands committed thereof upon a complaint made against him by *Joseph Francis Xavier*, Count *Hungary*, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his most serene electoral highness of *Bavaria*, at the royal court of Great Britain." Randall was afterwards tried back to *Newgate*, there to remain three months, according to sentence.

WEDNESDAY 7.

Was the hottest press upon the *Thames* that has been since the warrants were granted, taking not only those who had, but even the likes of coasters and colliers; in all, above 200 men.

On opening one of the charity boxes of the finding hospital, the committee found a bank note of 20/.

FRIDAY 9.

Peter Lebeup, Esq: appeared at the king's
ch. bar, and received judgment for some
demeanours in a late lottery, (*see his trial*,
184) when the court fined him 1000 l.
wh. he paid immediately in court.

command of the royal regiment of artillery embarked at *Woolwich* for *Novo Scotia*. The five malefactors were executed at 75th, pursuant to their sentence. See p. 184.

A gentleman of *Ely* has undertaken to ride same horse a thousand miles in a thousand five hours, upon the new race ground in the bet: he is 200 guineas to 100 that he not perform it; play or pay.

SUNDAY II.

Admiral Holbourn sailed from Spithead with the *Terrible*, *Grafton*, *Yarmouth*, *Chichester*, *Essex*, *Augusta*, and *Arundel*, to join Admiral Boscawen. Remain at Spithead 17 ships of

MONDAY 12.

fire broke out in the house of Justice Quar-
antain oil and colour-man in *Whitechapel*,
did much damage. The oil boiling
set fire to some goods in the warehouse,
reached a barrel of gunpowder, and by
explosion a cross beam was thrown over by
and killed a man in the street; another
he was carrying to the infirmary, and
man in the warehouse was likewise killed.
right hon. the lord mayor heard a com-
of the inhabitants about *Fleet* market
several botchers for keeping (twine there
their great annoyance; when his lordship
he was determined to put the statute
of *William* and *Mary* into immediate
action throughout his jurisdiction; which
enacts, that no persons whatsoever shall
feed, or keep (twine within the city of
(*Genl. Mag. MAY. 1755*)

6

November 1755

WEDNESDAY 19.

As one *Clarridge*, a labouring man, was digging on *Finchley common*, he found six pieces of old gold coin; and telling it to some other people, they went to the place and found to the value of above 20*l*.

[One that we have seen is a fair gold coin of *Edward II.* or *III.* weight about 10*g*. 6*d*. On one side, the king stands in a ship, with a drawn sword in his right hand, and a shield on his left, charged with the arms of *France* and *England* quarterly. Legend

EDWARDVS II. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS HYB ET AQVIT.

On the reverse crowns round a cross. Legend
JESVS AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT.

Receipts were delivered at the bank for the lottery tickets.

The following gentlemen are the commissioners of the lottery.

Henry Fane
Joseph Wright
James Monypenny
Metcalf Graham
Elfred Staples
William Leever
Edward Biggs
Charles Bodens
Nicholas Fenwick
Richard Grape
Thomas Mulso
William Proctor
Joseph Pennington
Robert Charles
William Lambton
Thomas Salter

Henry Strachey
James Postlethwayt
Henry Boker
George Riste
Jonathan Wharton
Thomas Congreve,
Nathaniel Kinderley
Robert Mathison
Bert Bearse
William Phillips
William Grover
William Aynsley
Rob. Vannam Lloyd
Thomas Balfitt
Wm Spence, Esqrs.

FRIDAY 21.

The bishop of *London* paid into the hands of Mess. *Hoare* and co. for the use of the incorporated society for the relief of clergymen's widows, the sum of 1000*l*.

A fire broke out at *Essex* in *Oxfordshire*, which consumed 14 or 15 houses, with a large malt-house, barns, stables, ricks, and graineries. The whole damage is computed at near three thousand pounds.

SATURDAY 24.

Newmarket. The cart-match, for one man to drive one cart and four horses 250 miles in 24 hours, was performed in the following manner. *Thomas Dell*, a *Lynn* coachman, who drove the cart, started at 12 o'clock on Friday night, and went upwards of 60 miles in the first four hours; by 8 in the morning he had finished 100 miles, and by five minutes after 6 at night he had gone 200 miles; then set off for the other fifty, which he finished about five minutes after 11 at night, without stirring out of the cart any more than once about half a minute.

SUNDAY 25.

Perthmouth. A tender arrived with 703 impressed men, who, on the hatches being opened to give them air, attempted to get upon deck, and take the command of the vessel, in order to escape, nor could be persuaded to desist, till the officers, in their own defence, were obliged to reduce them by force, and in so de-

ing wounded several of them.

The *Hazard* sloop of war, arrived at *Perthmouth*, brings advice that nine French men of war (part of the squadron that sailed the infant) were returned to *Brest*, viz, two of 80, two of 74, two of 60 guns each, and the frigates; the rest, with transports, were steering away W, N. W. and said to be bound for *Canada*.

THURSDAY 27.

Both houses of parliament met at *Westminster* and were further prorogued to the 1st of July. The Lords Justices in council ordered bounties for encouraging the manning of the navy to be continued till the 24th of July.

WEDNESDAY 28.

M. *Henri Gouery*, the Frenchman, stood the pillory at the *Royal Exchange*, according to his sentence. He was one of the greatest cheats that ever appeared at the *Old Bailey*. He pretended for a Spanish merchant, and pretended to have come from that kingdom for 4 or 5000 worth of jewels, and three dozen of watches, under which pretence he defrauded several tradesmen of this city, to the amount of some thousand pounds. He was very severely treated by the mob.

SATURDAY 31.

The late insolvent act directs only, that public notice be three times inserted in the *L.G.* previous to the general or quarter sessions adjournment, at which the prisoners shall apply to be discharged, paying twopenny for notice; which will ease them of the trouble and expence of employing solicitors for their release.

At *Thirsk* in *Yorkshire* was a prodigious fall of a cliff, very surprising; the rubbish covered some acres of ground, and drove several trees a great way, though they are yet standing. The weight of the great quantity of snow, and ice which had been lodged in the cliff for a long time, is supposed to have been the cause of this terrible shock, which put the inhabitants into a great consternation, who at first imagined it was an earthquake, and indeed convulsion of the earth was so extraordinary that nothing could more resemble one.

By a letter from *Yorck* we are informed that the impressed men in the tender, as had risen, and knocked down the commandant, *Capt. Smith*, who is supposed to be killed, wounded several of the officers and sailors, and made their escape.

The premium of 30*l*. promised by the society for encouragement of arts and manufactures, for the most and best Cobalt rozen in this kingdom, has been adjudged to *Frederick Beauchamp*, Esq of *Truro*, in *Cornwall*, who has discovered a mine in his estate, capable of supplying our demand for home consumption or exportation.

† Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial. It is found in *Germany*, *Saxony*, *Bohemia*, *England*; but ours is a poor kind. From it are produced the three sorts of *Artificial* white, yellow, and red; as also *Zaffre* and *Smalt*.



the child which the father, where, and found; and am guilty of his body, and may be being, and put in the cross roads, and appeared by a hard pressed to give him a good, to put

Several the soldiers account the garriſons of 2,000 lb. of *Cork*. Another from to lay a gene

William G Common, for a *Comb* wood, formerly a living beyond a highway, at *Wood*, where time, and time, and passengers; a *Man* of *Pin* they were sh and suspected they found cl provisions.

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WEDNESDAY 28.
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WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.



ONE Barlow, a bookfeller in
Star Alley, Fenchurch-street,
shot his child of two years
old, which died instantly,
and then himself in at the
mouth, but the ball glanc
sideways did not kill
him. The inquest brought

the child's death *wilful murder*; upon
which the father was committed to the Com
where, after a few days, he died of his
wound; and the jury upon the inquest found
him guilty *fel de se*. His friends took away
his body, and buried it; of which the lord
mayor being informed, ordered it to be dug
up, and put in a hole made for that purpose
in the cross road at the upper end of Moor
fields, and a stake drove thro' the body. It
appeared by a paper left behind him, that be
ing hard pressed by his creditors, who refused
to give him time, he took this desperate me
thod, to put an end to all his troubles at once.

THURSDAY 28.
Several thousand weight of gunpowder,
soldiers accoutrements, &c. were shipped for
the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, and
20,000 lb. of gunpowder for the *West Indies*.
Cork. An express arrived at the custom
house from the lord lieutenant, with orders
to lay a general embargo on beef.

FRIDAY, 29.
William Gibson was executed at Kennington
Common, for robbing a gentleman and lady in
Comb wood, near Kingston, Surry. He was
formerly a malster at Leeds in Yorkshire, but
living beyond his income, at last took to the
highway, and had a private cave in Comb
wood, where he concealed himself in the day
time, and turned out occasionally as he saw
passengers; and here he was taken by a gen
tleman of Putney, and some others, who, as
they were shooting for their diversion, saw
and suspected him for a robber. In his cave
they found clean linen, and several kinds of
provisions.

At the assizes at Brecon it is remarkable
there was not one trial, much to the honour
of the gentlemen of that county, who meet
once a month to compromise all differences
among their neighbours, and thereby hap
pily prevent litigious suits.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.
Was landed at Wapping, out of the *Draper*,
Niako, from *Hallifax* in *Nova Scotia*, a quan
tity of salt fish, being the first brought to
England from thence, and in quality equal to
the best harel cod.

One James Clarke, a smuggler, who has
been confined in the castle of *Norwich* up
wards of four years, on an exchequer process
of 2500 l. was, by an order from the lords
of the admiralty, sent down to *Yarmouth*, to
be entered into his majesty's sea service dur
ing his life.

Edinburgh. Was the greatest fall of rain
ever known in this country, which swelled
all the rivers, and did a great deal of damage

to the neighbouring fields; in particular the
rivers of *Spey* and *Findhorn* rose upwards of
12 feet perpendicular more than usual, and
carried off a great deal of timber, grain, cat
tle, &c. A woman and a boy perished in
the water of *Dolman* in *Strath Spey*; and a
woman in the water of *Luffe* near *Elgin*.
The small rivulets likewise rose to a great
height, and several cattle pasturing on the
banks of some of them were carried down,
and perished.

TUESDAY 2.

Both houses of parliament met, and were
further prorogued to the 23d inst.

WEDNESDAY 3.

Yarmouth. John Lotman, Esq; who served
the office of mayor in the year 1742, was
elected mayor of this corporation for the
year ensuing. The inquest, consisting of 10
common council men, and two commoners
or freemen, were shut up in the *Guildhall*
from Friday till this day, and a serjeant sworn
to take charge of them, and to suffer no pro
visions, &c. to be convey'd to them, till nine
of the twelve were agreed in the choice of a
mayor according to the charter.

THURSDAY 4.

The great collection of manuscripts belong
ing to the late earl of Oxford, were removed
from the countess of Oxford's house in *Dip
Street* to *Montagu* house.

The anniversary meeting of the sons of
the clergy was held at *Newcastle*, when the
collection at church and at dinner associated
to 263 l. 7s. 1d. 1/2. An excellent sermon was
preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr
Wood, from *Gal. vi. 9. Let us not be weary
in well doing; for in due time we shall reap.*
E if you faint not.

Cambridge. The vice-chancellor gave no
tice, that *The goodness of the supreme being* is
appointed for the subject of the poem for the
present year; and it is required that the per
formance of each candidate be brought to
him before the 25th of October next. The
premium for this annual poem is founded on
a clause in the will of Mr *Seaton*, dated Oct.
3, 1738.

SATURDAY 6.

Orders were sent to all the fleets, squadrons,
and single ships, now out, to make reprisals,
particularly of outward bound ships, in con
sequence of which, a great number of French
mercantmen have been sent in to some or o
ther of our ports by our men of war.

MONDAY 8.

At the sessions at *Guildhall*, Robert Altop, a
midshipman, was convicted upon his own
confession of riotously entering the dwelling
house of William Godfrey at *Billinggate*, a re
putable citizen and ivermyn of London, at
the head of a pris gang, on the 25th of June
last, (see p. 323) when the court was pleased
to fine him 5 l. and order him to be impris
oned one year in *Newgate*.

At the same session, Henry Samuel was con
victed of being a common sabbath-breaker,
and prophaner of the lord's day, by suffering
card

card-p'ying on *Sundays* in his house in *Duke's Place*, and fined 12s. 6d., and ordered to be imprisoned 3 months in *Wood-street Compter*.

About 10 o'clock at night a dreadful fire broke out at Mr *Watson's*, a callico-printer, near *Cyper's Gardens*, which consumed 20 shops, or working places, with a great quantity of callicoes, linens, utensils, &c., to the damage of many thousand pounds.

TUESDAY 9.

A warrant, granted by my lord mayor, to search the house of Mr and Mrs *Hilton*, at the *Rose in Curstior-street*, where public dancing and music were carried on twice a week, without the licence which the late Act requires, was executed by eight or nine constables, who brought away about 30 young men and women, and lodged them in the two *Compters*. The next morning they were examined by his lordship, and Mr alderman *Alsop*, at the *Old Bailey*, and all discharged upon reputable housekeepers appearing to their characters, but not without a severe reprimand for resorting to such houses, for the suppressing of which this statute was so wisely made. The keepers of such houses are subject to the penalty of 100*l.* and such other punishment as the court shall think proper.

WEDNESDAY 10.

At the triennial meeting at *Worcester*, of the three choirs of *Worcester*, *Gloucester*, and *Hilfild*, there was a very great appearance of nobility and gentry, and the collection at the cathedral amounted to upwards of 192*l.* being above 44*l.* more than was collected there this time three years, and about 5*l.* more than was collected in the two days at the meeting last year at *Gloucester*. The company at the concerts and balls were likewise very splendid and numerous.

THURSDAY 11.

The king of *Great-Britain* arriving about five this afternoon at the entrance of *Amersfort Heath* near *Utrecht*, where his majesty generally stays to take fresh horses; as soon as the coach stopped, the prince stadtholder (who came thither from *Spelstyk*): presented himself at the door, and made a motion to kiss his majesty's hand. His majesty was so highly pleased to see the young prince, that he got out of his coach, and embraced him with great tenderness, wishing him all the great qualities and blessings that might render him fit to fill with glory, the rank he holds in the republic.

Charles Bradbury, a methodist preacher, was tried at the *Old Bailey* for fornication and acquitted. *Hearne*, the lad that was evidence against him, was ordered to be transported for 14 years for perjury.

SUNDAY 14.

At *Loloso*, about six miles from *Cambridge*, a fire broke out at Mr *Cotton's*, and burnt with great fury till four o'clock the next morning. His barns, stables, several racks of hay, pease, and corn were entirely consumed, and it was with great difficulty the dwelling-house was saved. Mr *Cotton* had finished his harvest on *Saturday* night, and his loss amounts to several hundred pounds. "The

supposed the barns were wilfully set on fire by a man who worked at the house during the harvest, and was thereupon committed on suspicion.

MONDAY 15.

The sum of 400*l.* was paid into the hands of the treasurer of the *Middlesex* hospital, being a legacy left to that charity by the earl of *Granham* deceased.

An account arrived that the *Blandford* man of war of 20 guns, having on board Governor *Lytleton* for *South Carolina*, was taken by count *Guy's* Squadron the 13th of *August* last, in its return to *Brest*, and the *Blandford* sent to *Nantz*.—This ship has since been restored by order of the French court.

TUESDAY 16.

About 10 o'clock his majesty happily landed at *Margate*, and arrived the same evening about nine at *Kensington* in perfect health.

The differences which have for some time prevailed among the great people in *Ireland*, it is said, are happily adjusted, to the satisfaction of all; and several gentlemen, who had been removed from their places, are reinstated. The Hon. the speaker of the house of commons, we hear, will be appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and this gentleman, and the earl of *Kildare*, will also be appointed lords justices, in the absence of his excellency the lord lieutenant.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, where the five following criminals received sentence of death, viz. *Jonathan Wigmore*, for firing a pistol at *Dunkin Robertson*, who was then on the *York* coach box, and bravely defended the coach from being robbed; *John Benson* for a street robbery near *Whitechapel*; *James Billion*, for stealing 200 guineas in his master's house; *Samuel Dibble*, for breaking the house of Mr *Willis* in *Brook-street*, *Holbourne*; and *Mabel Hughes*, for the murder of *Alexander Knight*, a lad of about 12 years of age, in *Algate* workhouse.

FRIDAY 19.

Kensington. The Right Hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London* waited on his majesty to congratulate him on his safe return, when *Wm Moreton*, Esq. the recorder, made their compliments in the following address.

Most gracious sovereign,
We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common council assembled, humbly beg leave to address your majesty with our most sincere and joyful congratulations on your majesty's safe and happy return to your British dominions.

Permit us, royal Sir, with hearts full of gratitude, to express our sincere acknowledgments of your majesty's paternal care and vigilant regard for the true interest and prosperity of your people, by the vigorous measures taken by your Majesty to protect our commerce and colonies from the incroachments of the French.

And we do humbly assure your majesty, that we will to the utmost of our power

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MONDAY 15.

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ably assure your majesty,
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The king then ordered a good house
to be made ready for me, and gave the
moody, or victuallers, instructions to
apply me with every thing necessary,
I concluded upon the following terms:
I to have the command of his vessel,
and 60 rupees a month, with 5 l. per
cent. privilege upon the tonnage, and
all ready to sail 45 rupees per month to
bear my charges on shore, which has
been paid me after their manner, for e-
very moon since the 29th of August.

I was in hopes to have failed after the
rains for *Bengal*, but there being a ru-
mour that the king of *Sindy* is deter-
mined to invade this country, the king did
not care to part either from me or the
vessel; however we are not much afraid,
for this king can raise 100,000 men, and
having powerful allies, and his towns
most fortified, 'tis thought his enemy
will be forced to desist from his enter-
prize; therefore I am still in hopes to
sail for *Bengal* early in September, after
the rains. The vessel is only about 100
tons, but as cotton and chalk are very
cheap here, and rare commodities for
Bengal, if it please God to favour me
with success, I may chance to clear e-
nough by the voyage to put me in a
better way than ever I was in the com-
pany's service heretofore.

In the month of October I went upon
an expedition with the king, quite
thro' his country to the borders of *Sin-
dy*, for the space of 24 days, which was
extremely pleasant. The hill coun-
try is a perfect bed of iron and al-
um, and in one place I saw a vein of
candle coal, which is the only one that
I ever met with abroad, but they nei-
ther know how to use nor work it. Up-
on the low ground, near the river *Paunch
Drummy*, which is a large branch of the
river *Indus*, there is plenty of salt peter,
of which they extract some, and make
a deal of allum, but have a poor notion
of managing either.

The king hearing I had some notion
of that sort of work, offered to give me
due encouragement to set up a powder
mill, and a furnace for smelting iron,
and will either lend me money to go on
with the work, for my own benefit, or
make my wages equivalent to make them
for him. As yet I keep him in
suspense, knowing that works of that
nature might hurt the *European* trade.
I had rather try my fortune at sea; for
tho' the company's usage to me might
justify such an undertaking with all im-
partial men, yet I don't care to be an
instrument to do them prejudice by way

of retaliation, especially in this coun-
try, where I hope I shall not stay long.
Believe me to be, &c. J. C.—

*A Short View of the Contest concerning the
Limits of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, ex-
tracted from the Memorials of the En-
glish and French Commissioners.*

AS the treaty of *Utrecht* is the com-
mon foundation upon which both
nations build their claims, it is in the
first place necessary to transcribe part
of the 12th and 13th articles, which relate
to this subject.

Art. XII. 'His most Christian majesty
shall remit to the Q. of Great Britain
all letters and authentic deeds and
acts as shall ratify the cession which
has been made to the crown of Great
Britain for ever of *Nova Scotia*, other-
wise called *Acadia*, in its whole ex-
tent, according to its ancient limits,
also the town of *Port Royal*, now call-
ed *Annapolis Royal*, and in general all
that belongs to the said lands and
islands of the said territory, with the
sovereignty, property, possession, and
right acquire by treaty, or otherwise,
which his most Christian majesty, the
crown of France, or its subjects, have
had to the said lands, islands, and ter-
ritory, with their inhabitants; so as
that his most Christian majesty may
cede, and transfer, and confirm, the
whole to the said queen and crown of
Great Britain, in a manner and form
so full, that the subjects of his most
Christian majesty shall hereafter be
excluded from all kinds of fishing in
the said seas, bays, and other places,
within 30 leagues of *Nova Scotia* to
the South, commencing from the is-
land, commonly called *île Sable* in-
clusive, and proceeding S. W.'

Art. XIII. 'The island called *Cape
Breton*, and all others whatsoever situ-
ated in the mouth and the gulph of the
river *St Lawrence*, shall remain the
property of France.'

The question is, what extent of coun-
try France has ceded to England by these
clauses, and, indeed, it must be con-
fessed, that the terms of the treaty might
have been better chosen to express the
country comprized between *Pembucot*, or
Pentaguet, the river *St Lawrence*, and the
Atlantic ocean, if, as our court insists, that
was the district intended; or to express
only that part of the peninsula, which
begins at the extremity of the bay of
Fundy, extends along the coast, and termi-
nates

1756 Nova Scotia

nates at Cape Causé, if, as the court of France pretends, this only was meant.

The difference indeed is very great, and the two courts seem to have equal reason to complain of their negotiators, who conducted the treaty of *Utrecht*, as the addition of a very few words would have precluded all doubt, and prevented a controversy, which both will have sufficient reason to regret, whatever shall be the issue.

But, notwithstanding this defect, it is contended that there are expressions in the treaty, which sufficiently point out the true *Acadia*, and in order to state impartially those which have been produced by the commissioners on both sides; their observations may be reduced under three general heads:

1st. That *Acadia*, which the French ceded, is the same with *Nova Scotia*.

2^d. It is all *Acadia*, according to its ancient limits, or as, perhaps, it might better have been rendered, comprised in its ancient limits, which France engaged to give up.

3^d. A town and a fishery were intended by the terms, which, according to one party, express an exception; and a specification according to the other. The cession is extended to all that belongs to the country, and includes every species of right or title.

Under these three heads will be found, not only a faithful analysis of the reasonings of both parties, but a short yet comprehensive history of *Acadia*. Under the first it will appear, that the *English* and *French* established themselves successively in this part of *America*, and gave different names to the same portion of territory. Under the 2^d, will be found an account of the revolutions of this country, as described by the first historians and geographers, and limited by commissions and treaties of the two courts. And, under the third, various interpretations of the terms made use of in the treaty of *Utrecht*, derived from the circumstances in which it was made, and the intention of the parties.

I. That the *Acadia* of France is the *Nova Scotia* of England.

THIS proposition seems to be comprized in the following terms of the treaty; "*Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*." If it had not been for the disputes that have actually risen between the two crowns, no reasonable being would have thought it possible to doubt whether the country called *Nova Scotia* by the *English* was not precisely the same

with that called *Acadia* by the *French*; or that at least a certain country was meant which had been called some times by one of those names, and some times by the other.

The *French* however pretend that the *Nova Scotia* of our antient charters, which we reclaim of them, is not the country which they ceded to us. Their charters are become void by the breach of the conditions annexed to them, and by the subsequent possession of the country they specify, by others. The name which we gave to a certain infinite tract of country is nothing to the *French*, who could not be expected to take cognizance of it; the treaty of *Utrecht* having given real existence, and certain limits to a country of the name by calling it the same with *Acadia*, for according to the spirit of the treaty, *Acadia* reduced to its antient limits, ought to determine what first that time should be called *Nova Scotia*, and not the antient and chimerical *Nova Scotia*, what should be understood by *Acadia*.

But if the determination of this debate was to be left not to a *Frenchman* or an *Englishman*, whose judgments were alike in danger of being perverted by their interest, nor to an *European* of another country, to whom habit has familiarised the grammatical subtleties which render our treaties too obscure and inefficacious; but to one of the natives of the country in dispute, he would probably wonder what could bring the matter into doubt, and if anything could prevent the readiness of his opinion, it would be the surprise of having it seriously asked. To such an *Indian* the whole dispute might be thus stated. The question in this controversy is no what notion the *French* or your ancestors might have of the right of the *English* to *Nova Scotia*; whether *James* had either the intention or the power to grant to Sir *Wm Alexander* and his company in 1621, a territory where the *French* had before built some huts, in a country which could of right belong only to your ancestors; whether the patent of *Charles I.* in 1625, and that of *Cromwell* in 1656,* and all the settle-

* It is pretended that the expedition which gave occasion to this patent, was at a time of perfect peace, but this is not true. France had then entered into an alliance offensive and defensive, with the declaration of the republic of *England*. The year 1652 was passed in continual and reciprocal hostilities.

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British Claim to North America by prior Discovery. 185

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are not equally unjust; nor whether
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Utrecht adopted the name of Nova
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ore called Acadia. It is certain, that
Nova Scotia had been constantly used
y the court, the historians, and the
geographers of one nation, which is
ufficient to prove that the other could
ot be ignorant of what they were re-
quired to cede. If under one particu-
r word of your language, explained
y one of ours, you had stipulated, that
e should give you a certain quantity
of brandy, you would certainly com-
plain, if under pretence that your lan-
guage has not been received in Europe-
an countries, and that perhaps you spell
their language amiss, they should refuse
to do what it was impossible they
ould not understand to have been re-
quired at the time of the contract.

The antiquity of the settlements of
the French and English in North America
is certainly a question foreign to this
dispute; however, as the French com-
missaries have given France the honour
of a prior date; and as to pass their
claim of priority in silence would be to
admit it, the English commissaries have
in their memorial laboured to obviate
the false facts upon which alone it could
be founded.

The French have asserted, that the
Cabots, who in 1497 discovered that
part of America which lies between
Florida and lat. 58 North, were Vene-
tians; that they were private adventu-
rers, fitted out at their own expence,
with no other view than the discovery
of a north-west passage to the East In-
dies; and that the accidental sight of
an unknown country, which prevented
the accomplishment of their design,
could not give the property of it to a na-
tion which during many years totally
neglected so barren a discovery. It is re-
futed by the English, that such of these
facts as would have some weight if they
were true, are false; and that those
are true are nothing to the pur-
pose. The expedition of Cabot was
a private undertaking, he being au-
thorized by letters patent from Hen. VII.
which that prince reserved to himself

and his successors the sovereignty of all
the countries Cabot should discover,
which he and his heirs could settle only
as vassals. But many subjects of Eng-
land, besides Cabot and his family, be-
came adventurers in his expedition, and
fitted out several vessels at their own
expence. Nor was the discovery of a
North-west passage the sole view of
Henry VII. for it is not so much as na-
med in Cabot's commission, which re-
quires him to navigate the eastern,
western, and northern seas, to discover
new countries. Neither can that be said
to be a discovery by a mere transient
sight of a distant coast, which De Laet,
a judicious and impartial geographer
of the last age, calls a lustration and
description prior to the discoveries of
the French. And if this be a true state
of the fact, of what importance is it
whether Cabot was or was not a Ven-
etian, or how long after his discovery
the country was neglected? It appears,
however, that the successive expeditions
which were afterwards made under
Elizabeth and James I. were intended
to form settlements upon the coast;
and that in the year 1613 Argol received
orders to drive the French from their
forts of Penagoet, Sainte Croix, and Port
Royal, as buildings erected upon a ter-
ritory supposed to be an acquisition
gained to England by Cabot's expedition.

The French commissaries, in order to
support the prior right of their coun-
try, have fixed 1604 for the time of
making their first settlements in North
America, and 1607 for the first settling
of the English. But Purchas, in the ac-
count of his voyages, printed in London
in 1625, mentions plantations which
had been made by the English in 1602,
in the country then called Mawwoosken
by the Indians, of which he describes
the rivers Pemaquid and Sagadahock,
and the towns of Penobscot, Kennebec,
and Maragrove. Esprit also in his
history of New France, so much esteem-
ed by the French, found at his arrival in
that country in 1606, many *Canoties*
which belonged to the English. Let any
impartial mind now judge whether it
be true, as they pretended, that James
I. in 1621 had no right to give away,
or even to name this country, as being
then possessed by the French; and
whether

* The French commissaries have said that
James I. added as a condition to his charter,
that the country of which he granted the con-
cession should be destitute of cultivators, and
inhabited

ilities. In 1654, the protector refused to
grant France as a party to a treaty concluded
by the States General, and the treaty of
Breda did not restore harmony between
the States till 1655.

(GENT. MAG. April 1756.)

186 Buckingham's Account to Parl. of the Spanish Journey.

whether his *Nova Scotia*, enclosed by himself within the limits of the river *Sainte Croix* and the river and gulph of *St Lawrence*, is an ideal country. This question, however, is merely incidental to the principal point in dispute. The *British* commissaries flatter themselves that *Great Britain* will never want authentic proofs for the security of her rights to such countries as she holds by virtue of prior discovery, tho' she reclaims *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, only in virtue of the cession made to her of that country, by the treaty of *Utrecht*.

[To be concluded in our next.]

LIFE of GEORGE VILLIERS, the first D. of Buckingham, contin. from p. 109.

Parliament being called upon the return of the Prince into *England*, the prince, as had been concerted between him and the duke, began to speak of the affairs of *Spain*, and of his own journey thither, and forgot not to mention the duke with more than ordinary affection, upon which it was proposed, as the duke had also foreseen, that the whole affair should be stated in a conference between the two houses, which the prince and the duke were desired to manage.

The prince therefore having made a slight introduction, the duke, in a long speech, insinuated, that the prince's journey was principally caused by the Earl of *Bristol*'s inability to elude the chicanery of the *Spanish* ministry, writing in one dispatch that all was concluded, and in the next that new demands were made, and new difficulties arisen; so that the prince's journey was undertaken, with whatever reluctance, as the only expedient to discover without delay, the real intentions of the *Spaniards*, and either put a speedy end to the negociation by marrying the lady on the place, or be at liberty to espouse some other. He said also, that as soon as they arrived in *Spain*, they discovered that the *Spaniards* never seriously intended that the *infanta* should

inhabited only by infidels; but this argument is founded upon a mistake, and the omission of the word *presertim*. *James I.* speaks in general terms of the utility of the colonies, especially, says he, when the country is destitute of inhabitants, or inhabited by infidels who may be converted. These words are in the introduction, and there is nothing in the body of the patent, which restrains the power of making settlements in *Nova Scotia*, if any *Christians* should be found there.

marry with the prince, by their neglecting to proceed upon the articles of their not permitting the prince to converse, or scarce to see his mistress; their evasive answers about the *Palatinate*, pretending the restitution was not in their power, tho' it had been taken by the *Spanish* troops, and was then in possession of the *Spanish* army, under the command of *Spinola*. He then took an opportunity again to mention the E. of *Bristol*, not only as being imposed upon by the *Spanish* ministry, but as concurring with them in their unfair practices, adding, that the king had ordered him to return, that he might be called to an account for his miscarriages. That the king had ordered him to return is true, but it was rather because he revered his parts and his fidelity, and wanted his assistance to repress the insolence of the duke, than because he doubted the propriety of his conduct, or had any design of calling him to account. Of this *Buckingham* could not be ignorant, tho' he artfully gave this incident a turn, which greatly favoured his own design, and confirmed what he had said. He then gave an account of some measures which the king had taken to accommodate the matter, and compleat the match, since his return with the prince from *Spain*: Upon the whole advising a total breach of the treaty, and a vigorous and immediate war.

This account, and this advice, in which the prince assisted, certifying the particulars, and concurring with the duke's opinion, was received with such applause by the two houses, as exceeded the most extravagant hope; but it gave such offence to the *Spanish* ambassador, that he demanded *Buckingham*'s head as a satisfaction to the injured honour of his master. The house of lords, however, by a general vote, justified his relation, and signified their earnest desire, that he might be encouraged in his services to the state by an address to the king, in which the commons concurred so minutely, saying *Rusborough*, as if the two houses had been twins, and that what one had said, thought, and done, had been said, thought and done by the other.

It is said, by Lord *Clarendon*, that the duke's speech and advice also infinitely offended the king, as being without his authority, and contrary to notorious truths; and yet in his answer to the parliament's address of justification, against the charge of the *Spanish* ambassador, he speaks of the duke in the highest terms of affection, confidence, and esteem.

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the sea officers, as it was at first report-
with great confidence. On the con-
ry, Adm. *Knowles* declared in expres-
ms, that he did in his conscience be-
ve Sir *John* had done every thing that
came an experienced general to the
of his judgment for the service of
king and country, and would have
ne more if it could have been done.

The judge advocate made the follow-
observations upon the whole. 1st,
to any presumption that the *French*
were prepared, arising from the un-
dable delay of the expedition at the
of *Wight*, if it had been a sufficient
on against an attempt to land, it
ld have been a sufficient reason to
vent the orders for making the at-
pt, but it was not thought a suffi-
reason to prevent the orders, Mr
s letter being subsequent to the de-
s therefore it was not sufficient to
vent the attempt.

2dly, All the arguments to prove the
practicability of a descent only are de-
ed by the resolution of the 28th: that
a descent was advisable with all
ble dispatch, and if it was not prac-
le it could not be supposed advise-
without the grossest absurdity.

3dly, That as the account ob-
ed by Capt. *Clerk* from the *French*
neer was not till the 26th, it can-
be insisted upon as a sufficient mo-
for reviving an attempt on *Roche-
fort* supporting the determination as to
tempt on the 25th to have been ju-
st and right when it was made.

4th, This it may be added, that the ac-
ts given previous to the resolution
to attack *Roche-fort*, by the *French*
ners concerning the ditch and the
s, was very confused, and, in some
culars, contradictory.

5th, The court having heard the charge
defence, and all the evidence in
pr of both, took the whole into
deration, and declared it to be their
amous opinion, that Sir *John Mor-*
is not guilty of the charge exhi-
against him.

The court consisted of the following persons:
at. Gen. Lord *Tyrawley*, President.
n. Lt. Col. *Caogan* M. Gen. E. of *Ancrem*
n. *Guise* M. G. E. of *Harrington*
n. *Onslow* M. G. E. of *Albemarle*
n. *Pulteney* Major Gen. *Holmes*
n. *Ch. Howard* Major Gen. *Dury*
n. *Huske* Major Gen. *Molyn*
n. Lt. *Delaware* Major Gen. *Carr*
n. *Cholmondeley* Col. *Kingsley*
n. *Bocland* Col. *Durore*
n. E. of *Panmure* Col. *Noel*
n. *Charles Gould*, Deputy Judge Advocate.

(GENT. MAG. Jan. 1758.)

To his Excellency Charles Lawrence, Esq;
Captain General and Commander in
Chief of his Majesty's Province of No-
va Scotia, and to the Honourable his
Majesty's Council of the said Province,

The Memorial of the Grand Jury for the
County of Halifax, in the Province a-
foresaid, humbly sheweth;

THAT whereas a memorial has
lately been delivered to the lieute-
nant governor, by a number of the
principal merchants and freeholders of
Halifax, addressed to his honour the
lieutenant governor, and the honoura-
ble council, humbly desiring, for the
reasons therein mentioned, that this
town may be put into some state of de-
fence, for the preservation of the place,
and of themselves, their families, and ef-
fects; and having as yet received no
answer, they are altogether uncertain
whether their request will be complied
with, or not.

And as we *Robert Saunderson, Joseph
Rundle, John Anderson, Paul Pritchard,
Hugh McCoy, Joseph Fairbanks, William
Schwartz, Robert Campbell, William Pan-
tree, John Killick, John Brooks, Henry
Wilmington, Walter Manning, John Slay-
tor, Richard Catherwood, Joseph Peirce,
Alexander Cunningham, Richard Trin-
ton, Jonathan Gifford, and Benjamin
Leigh*, the Grand Jury for the coun-
ty of *Halifax*, are (under the present
circumstances of the colony) the only
representative body of the people:
We, in behalf of all the inhabitants
of this town, do unanimously and
most earnestly entreat your excellen-
cy, and the honourable council, that
they may no longer remain in a state
of uncertainty, but may be acquainted
as soon as can be, what they have to
trust to; and that if any thing is to be
undertaken for their security, they may
be prepared to lend their utmost assis-
tance towards carrying it on, by con-
tributing either their labour, their at-
tendance as overseers, or their money,
as it shall best suit their circumstances;
which we know all the inhabitants of
this town in general are ready in
cheerfulness to do.

But if, unhappy for them, their
prayers cannot be heard, we, humbly
beg, in their behalf, that they may im-
mediately know it, in order to take
the first opportunity to convey them-
selves, their families, and effects, to a
place of greater safety, in some of the
neighbouring colonies.

Halifax, Nov. 15, 1757.

An occasional Prologue to the Gamblers, a Comedy (after a French Play), as it is now acted at Drury-lane Theatre.

Written and spoken by Mr. Garrick.

WHenever the wits of France take pen in hand

To give a sketch of you and this our land,
One settled fathom thro' the whole you see,
To wit—their great superiority!
Urge what you will, hey! still have this to say,
That you, who are them, are less wise than they.
'Tis thus these well-bred letter-writers use us;
They trip o'er here with half an eye, peruse us,
Embrace us, eat our meat, and then—abuse us.
When this game play was writ, that's now before ye,

The *English* stage had reach'd its point of glory!
No party thefts disgrac'd this author's pen,
He painted *English* manners, *English* men;
And form'd his tale on *Scotch* peer & old Ben.
Then were *French* fancies, fashions, quite unknown;

Our wits wrote well, and all they writ their own;
These were the times when no infatuation,
No vicious modes, no zeal for imitation, fronn,
Had chang'd deform'd, & sunk the *British* nation.
Should you be ever from yourselves estrang'd,
The *Cock* will crow, to see the *Lion* chang'd!
To boast our lineity is weak and vain,
While tyrant vices in our bosoms reign;
No liberty alone a nation faves;
Corrupted freemen are the worst of slaves.
Let *Prussia's* sons each *English* breast inflame;
O be our spirit, as our cause, the same!
And as our hearts with one religion glow,
Let us with all their ardors drive the foe,
As heav'n had rais'd our arm, as heav'n had giv'n the blow!

Would you rekindle all your ancient fires?
Extinguish first your modern vain desires.
Still it is yours, your glories to retrieve;
Lop but the branches, and the tree shall live:
With these erect a pile of sacrifice!
And in the midst—throw all your cards and dice,
Then fire the heap; and as it sinks to earth,
The *British* genius shall have second birth!
Shall, *Phœnix* like, rise perfect from the flame;
Spring from the dust, and mount again to fame!

EPILOGUE, written by a Friend,

And spoken by Mrs. Cibber.

MY conduct now will ev'ry mind employ,
And all my friends, I'm sure, will wish me joy;

'Tis joy indeed, and fairly worth the cost,
To've gain'd the wandering heart I once had lost.
'Hold! says the prudish dame with scornful frown,

'I must, sweet madam, stop your high career:
'Where was your pride, your decency, your sense,
'To keep your husband in that strange suspense?
'For my part, I abominate these scenes—
'No ends compensate to such odious means:
'To me I'm sure—but 'tis not fit to utter—
'The very thought has put me in a flutter!
'Odious," says Miss, of quick & forward parts,
'Had she done more, she'd given him his deserts:
'O, had the wretch but been a park of mine,
'By Jove I should have paid him in his coin.'

... ventures to declare,
That cousin Pen has gone too far
Nay, surely, he has play'd a generous part,
A fair dissembler, with an honest heart.
Wou'd any courtly dame in such a case,
Sollicit, get, and then resign the place?
She knew, good girl, my husband's reform
Was (what you'll scarce believe) my only pain;
And when your scheme is good, and maxims
Concise have been convenient persons ever,
With all your wisdom, madam, crier a wit
Had Pen been false, you had been fairly bit.
'Twas dangerous, sure, to tempt her youth
'The knowing ones are often taken in;
The truly good ne'er treat with indignation
A natural, unaffected, generous passion;
But, with an open, liberal praise, commend
Those means which gain'd the honorable
Ye beauteous happy pair, who know to
Warm'd by a mutual flame, this truth confess
That shou'd we ever, various pleasure prove
There's nothing like the heart of him we love.

From a Lady in the Country to her Friend in London.

APOLLO signify'd his will,
The *Nine* are summon'd to the hill.
Though gloomy winter reigns;
They come with slow, reluctant pace,
With doubting minds, and muffled face,
For dreary were the plains.
They spoke; my muse began her lay,
Yet frowning look'd, and seem'd to say,
No time is this for song;
Then sent my languid muse to bed,
Gay FANNY came, a sprightly maid,
To whom sweet strains belong.

As soon as FANNY touch'd the string,
Alam'd, in haste came smiling spring;
Young *Bloom* the had trepann'd,
And brought him mantled in her arms,
To guard the ushkin's infant charms.
From *Winter's* icy hand.

When *April's* tears had pearl'd the way,
In came the laughing *Queen of May*,
With tabor, pipe, and dance;
A rustic swain, and village maid.
First spy'd her peeping thro' the shade,
Where *Flora* came by chance.

She promis'd to be gone; but the green
And came full-dress'd to bail the queen.
With wreaths adorn'd her head;
Spangle'd in diamonds sweeter array'd,
Her gauzy train, in robes display'd,
And sequent carpets spread.

Some bid the knots of v'lets blow,
Some taught the early rose to glow,
While some, to form a bow'r,
The honey-suckle taught to twine,
From ozy beds rais'd elegantune,
And wak'd each sleeping flower.

So, to complete the work, begun,
Before himself set out to run,
Sent out his beams to play;
In haste the eastern gates unbar,
New burnish'd shyness he gild on ear,
That brought out ancient day.

ventures to declare,
cousin Pen has gone too far,
has play'd a generous part,
with an honest heart,
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then resign the piece?

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came, a sprightly maid,
in sweet strains belong.

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seem'd he had treasur'd,
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Flora o me by chance.

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n, robes display'd,
equit's carpets spread.

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the early rose to glow,
comes, to firm a bow'r,
mistle taught to twine,
reds rais'd eglantine,
le'd each sleeping flow'r.

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Nov. 28, 1770. Sunday 18.
The funeral sermon of the Rev. Mr. Whitfield, who lately died in his tour thro' America, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Wesley (he being the last year) at the Chapel in Tottenham-Court-Road, to an astonishing number of hearers who were assembled on that occasion. The text was from Nab. xiii. 11. *Who run count the dust of Jacob, and the number of the fourth part of Israel? Let me die the death of the Righteous, and at my last end be like him.*

Monday 19.
This morning the State Lottery began drawing at Goldhall, when No. 19,089, being the first drawn, which (tho' no prize) was entitled to 1000l. No. 33,799, was drawn a prize of 1000l. and 20,799, a prize of 1000l. Tickets 141. 125.

Mr. Stephens, the author of the Pamphlet against the Illegality of Imprisonment, (See p. 382.) was, by a bench rule, called up before Lord Mansfield, and spoke for above half an hour on the subject of his pamphlet. In the conclusion, he assured his Lordship that the prisoners, if they refused their rights as Englishmen, were determined to attempt their enlargement by force. The Judge gave him a candid hearing, and remanded him to prison; and as he had said, so it happened, the prisoners secured the Turkey's; and seven of them made their escape. The Marshal instantly sent to the Tower for a party of guards, who arrived in time to secure the rest.

The accounts that have been received during the course of the present month, of the melancholy effects of the floods in several parts of the kingdom, exceed any thing of the kind that has happened in the memory of man. The cities and towns situated on the banks of the Severn have suffered very great distress; those on the Trent have suffered still more; the great Bedford Level is now under water; houses, mills, bridges, in almost every brook, have been borne down; but the most affecting news of all happened at Coventry, where the waters in the middle of the night came rushing into the lowermost street of the town, and almost instantaneously rose to an alarming height. The poor people all the houses from top to bottom, those who occupied the lower apartments perished immediately; those who dwelt on the first floor, ascended higher and saved their lives; but those who attempted to escape by wading, perished by the inundation. More than seventy persons have been taken up drowned in that city only, and accounts have been received of many more in other places.

His Majesty has been pleased to give

1000l. towards the relief and assistance of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, settled in Nova Scotia, in North-America; and likewise 1000l. towards building a Church in the Savoy, for the use of reformed German Protestants.

The question for amending the Act concerning the power of the Attorney General to prosecute Libels, was carried in the negative above two to one.

Being the birth day of his R. H. the D. of Gloucester, their Majesties received the compliments usual on the like occasions at St. James's.

His excellency the Count de Gwygne, the new French Ambassador, notified his arrival to the Secretaries of State, but has not yet delivered his credentials.

Mr. Almon the Bookseller, received sentence for selling in a monthly pamphlet, Junius's Letter to the K—, to pay a fine of ten marks, and to find sureties for his good behaviour for two years, himself to be bound in 1000l. and his sureties in 1000l. each. L. C. J. Aston pronounced the sentence. Ld. M—d having left the court before the pleadings were ended.

The Bill for prohibiting the exportation of corn received the Royal Assent.

The Sieur Rançonot, watchmaker at Nancy, in Lorraine, has made a watch of the common pocket size, in which he has fixed an instrument of his own invention, which plays like an *air de viole*. All the parts of this little piece of mechanism, are distributed with such art, as not in the least to affect the movement of the watch. It is also so nicely constructed, as not to be affected either by heat or cold, dryness or moisture.

The vintage in France is said to have failed universally through all the provinces. And bread is risen in some places to 15 sous a pound; so that the poor are in the most deplorable situation.

James Cook, the freeholder of Middlesex, said in our last, to be seized by a pret. gang, has obtained his liberty by suing out his Habeas Corpus. The Lords of the Admiralty, when they were informed of his course, not only granted his discharge, but sent it down by express before the Habeas Corpus could arrive.

The King's Denmark, looking on the liberty of the Press as one of the most efficacious means to forward the progress of the sciences, has published a Relation, dated at the Castle of Hirschholm, the 14th of Sept. in which he exempts from every kind of censure all books which shall be printed in his dominions.

The Plague continues to make cruel ravages in Constantinople. Not less than 1000 persons fall victims daily to this dreadful scourge.

Newa Scotia 1771

George. Poverty and famine are said to fill up the measure of their calamities, and render their condition horrible.

A Greek lady, having lately converted to the Tatarian Faith, that a Turk had killed her husband. The Tark told her that he feared the people would oppose the punishment of the murderer. The woman went bitterly. The Judge, to appease her, said, "I have hit upon a method of consoiling you; embrace the religion of our great Prophet, and I will force the murderer of your husband to marry you."

The Emigrants of Russia have published an ordinance, commanding all who profess the Jewish Religion, to depart her dominions in a limited time. The reason assigned is, that these people hold a correspondence with her enemies.

He R. M. the D. of C.—d, seeing a poor woman in distress, whose husband had just been pressed, very humanely interested himself in her favour, gave her his purse, and bid her be comforted; her husband would come home rich, and the press-money should now be well paid. One act like this should bury a thousand ladies.

His Majesty has been pleased to express great satisfaction upon receiving a copy of the resolution of the Common Council of London, offering a Bounty for the encouragement of Steam and other British Majesty's sea service.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1770.

Mar. 2. Countess of Lauderdale, &c. a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1770.

RT. How Archibald Montgomery, E. of Ealington—w. a Daughter of Lord Glencairn.

Oct. 23. Chas. Sykes, Esq. of Stedmore, Yorkshire—w. Miss Tauxon, of Withenham.

25. John Stapleton Radstock, Esq. of Stockton, Yorkshire—w. Miss Robinson, of the same place.

26. Bowles Esq. of Clevedon, Somersetshire—w. Miss Elton, eldest daughter, of Sir Andr. Isaac Elton, Bart.

31. Geo. Cox, Esq. of Titchfield Street—w. Miss Conyng, of Hayley Street.

Nov. 1. Rev. Rich. Richardson, R. of Finchamstead, Essex—w. Miss Stevens, of Chislehurst, Kent.

2. John Burkland, Esq.—w. Miss Jones, Northampton.

3. Rogers Jordan, Esq. Lincoln's inn—w. Miss Prowins, Great Tower Street.

4. John Gage, Esq. New Burlington Street—w. Miss Goodwell, Wood Street.

5. Rt. Hon. Ld. Milington to the youngest daughter of Earl of Rothes.

Major General John Scott, to Lady Mary Hay, eldest daughter to the E. of Errol.

6. Rev. Mr. Mansfield, chaplain to a man of war—to Mrs. Seaton, of Kensington.

10. Rt. Hon. Ld. Digby—to Miss Knowler, of Canterbury, 12, 600l.

11. James Houston, Esq. Upper Brook Street—w. Miss Barton, of Monmouth Street.

19. Rev. Mr. Phil. Pomeroy, Master of the Academy at Vauxhall—to Miss Davies of the same place.

SIR David Murray, Bart.—Leith. Rev. Dr. Chapman, Vicar of Bradford Wilts.

Edm. Coates, Esq. Student of C. Oxon. Henry Delt, Esq. Chancery, Bucks.

Waring Ashby, Esq. at Leicester. Rev. Mr. Burchall, R. of Norton, Somersetshire.

Hon. Edw. Brabazon, Dublin. Wm. Parkyn, Esq. near Godalmin, Surry.

Henry Goddard, Esq. he served all the winter under his late R. H. the D. of Cumberland.

James Earl of Fawcett, and Seaford, a Cullen; He was the sixth Earl of Fawcett, and is succeeded by his Son James.

Ld. Desford, by Lady Mary Murray daughter of John Duke of Athol.

Gen. Dabyngeon, Esq. at Bath. Oct. 1. Rev. Geo. Whitefield, at Newburyport, New England. The following anecdote is reported of him as truly characteristic.

—In the early part of his life, he was preaching in the open fields, when a drummer happened to be present, who was determined to interrupt his pious business, and rudely beat his drum in a violent manner; in order to drown the preacher's voice. Mr. Whitefield spoke very loud, but was not so powerful as the instrument; he therefore called out to the drummer in these words: "Friend, you and I serve the two greatest Masters existing, but in different callings; you may beat us for volunteers for King George; I for the Lord Jesus Christ. In God's name, then, don't let us interrupt each other; the work is wide enough for us both, and we may get recruits in abundance." This speech had such an effect, that the drummer went away in great good humour, and left the preacher in full possession of the field.

28. Rev. Martin Bayly, R. of Keston and Wrentham, Somers.

27. James Agnew, Esq. late a Major in the Majesty's Dragoon.

27. Hon. Arthur Barry, Dublin.

24. Hosea Coates, Esq. Banker, Dublin.

25. Hon. Mrs. Mary Colclough, Mar. to the late Ld. Colvil of Osborn, Rutlandshire.

27. Tho. Robt. Jenkinson, Esq. Lincoln.

28. Rt. Hon. Wm. Ld. Otpham, Great Pulteney Street.

Rev. John Pannant, R. of Compton Martin, Somersetshire.

Geo. Jennings, Esq. West ham.

29. Dan. Parkinson, Esq. King's bridge.

Richard Purser, Esq. Northampton.

30. Humphry Collins, Esq. Wexford, Kent.

Sir Sam. Cornish, Bart. Member for Northampton.

31. Sir Peter Thomson, Bart. at Pool, Dorsetshire.

whence caulay, and another delivery of "Bar" expressed King's house, servant attending. The me Sayre to where seated. Richard was read. Stephen the said King's Thursday, an intent Tower, a government. After Mr. Sayre with that accompan stated how with adjust the only passed before knowledge freely constructive, &c. conversation was not sh being about measures: tion about King, or continued and utterly that had the consideration in his function of division of steps were Mr. Richard been real, a thousand But, said a dangerous encouragement some performance whether the grounded on honours are heaped upon and many of (he said) known and ed, that if to be exerted or important safe a moment to relate

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After this information had been read, Mr. Sayre replied to the separate charges with that fort of composure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he stated how very slightly he was acquainted with adjutant Richardson; he mentioned the only conversation which had ever passed between them, in which he acknowledged he had expressed himself very freely concerning the unhappy and destructive contest now depending in America, &c. &c. and that he concluded this conversation by saying, he feared there was not spirit enough in this country to bring about a total change of men and measures: But that as to any plan or intention about seizing the person of the King, or any expression which could be construed into such intention, he totally and utterly denied.—He farther observed, that had there been any such plan under consideration, Mr. Richardson should, *in his senses*, have concealed his resolution of divulging it until some further steps were taken; that by a little delay, Mr. Richardson, in case the design had been real, must have been furnished with a thousand corroborating circumstances. But, said Mr. Sayre, I perceive there is a dangerous disposition which gives high encouragement to informers, and marks some persons as unfavourable to liberty, whether their information proves well founded or not: Here he influenced the honours and rewards which had been bestowed upon two American Governors, and many others, whose whole evidence (he said) stands flatly contradicted by known and acknowledged facts; and added, that if such a disposition continued to be exerted, no man of any character or importance in this country would be safe a moment.—Mr. Sayre was proceeding to relate the whole of the conversation

The Parliament met for the dispatch of business, and the sessions opened by a most gracious speech (which see p. 459). Previous to the motion for an address, Lord Camden presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, shewing, "That this Court, having taken into its most serious consideration

consideration the present distressed situation of our fellow-subjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the consequences of these coercive measures, which are pursuing against them—measures, that must (notwithstanding the great uncertainty of their success) eventually be productive of new and more burthensome taxes, the increase of an enormous national debt; and finally, we fear, the loss of the most valuable branch of our commerce, on which the existence of an infinite number of industrious manufacturers and mechanics entirely depends.—That his Majesty having been graciously pleased, in answer to a late humble and dutiful Address and Petition to the Throne, praying a cessation of hostilities with America for the purpose of obtaining time, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and lasting reconciliation with his Majesty's American Colonies, to declare, that he should abide by the sense of his Parliament, this Court conceive it to be their indispensable duty, thus early in the session, in the most respectful manner to apply to this Right Hon. House, that it will be pleased to adopt such measures for the healing of the present unhappy disputes between the Mother Country and the Colonies, as may be speedy, permanent, and honourable.”—Which petition, after some altercation between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Camden about the informality, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

This brought forward an Address from the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia which was likewise read. It contained the fullest acknowledgment of the supreme authority of Great Britain, but at the same time was dlogged with a catalogue of grievances, which showed that the people there were no less discontented, than those of the more southern Provinces. These petitions were without effect.

About four o'clock Lord Townshend moved for the Address. The terms were as usual, an echo of the speech. His Lordship instead of enforcing the necessity of the measures proposed, and explaining and pointing them to their several objects, dwelt chiefly on the propriety of taking foreigners into our pay, and Irish Papists into our service. He said Papists might be as good soldiers as any other; and that if they were good soldiers, it was very little matter what might be their creed. He touched slightly on the disposition of the several powers of Europe; in order to shew, that we had nothing to fear from abroad in the execution of our designs in America, and concluded with a high compliment on the lenity and moderation of the present Administration.

Lord Dudley seconded the motion; after asserting in the fullest sense the sovereign authority of the British Legislature over

every part of the British dominions, he contended, that the present rebellion existing in America, was solely fomented and supported by a desperate faction in this country; that none but men of the worst dispositions and most pernicious designs, would encourage the claims of America; and that as they had been wrong almost in every thing else, he was glad to find they had been mistaken in their predictions relative to the distresses which our disputes with America would cause among manufactures; for he had the pleasure of acquainting their Lordships, that he lived in the midst of a manufacturing country, near Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c. and he could affirm, from the best, and most authentic information, that none of the direful effects, which it had been said would flow from the resolution of the Continental Congress, &c. had been yet felt, nor were likely to be felt.

Lord Rockingham, after enumerating the conduct of the several administrations for some years past respecting America, condemned the speech, which he called the speech of the Minister, in very pointed terms; and contended with all possible freedom and confidence, that the measures recommended from the Throne were big with the most portentous and ruinous consequences. He then moved an amendment, expressive of their Lordships concern, at beholding the disorders in the British Colonies rather increased than diminished, by the means which had been used to suppress them; attributing the failure of the measures hitherto pursued, to a want of full and proper information of the true state of that country, branding them as insidious and inefficient, tending to tarnish the lustre of the British arms, to bring discredit on the wisdom of his Majesty's Councils, to nourish without hope of end a most dangerous civil war, and recommending a review of the whole as the only effectual means of restoring order to the distressed affairs of the British empire, confidence to his Majesty's government, obedience, by a temperate use of its powers, to the authority of Parliament; and the happiness of all the people.

The Duke of Grafton and the Bishop of Peterborough singularized themselves in the opposition; the former said, he trembled for the consequences of dismembering so great a proportion of territory from the Imperial Crown of these realms; declared, his opposition rose solely from the conviction of his own mind; and that no consideration upon earth should ever bias him to approve of a measure so diametrically opposite to the two interests of his country. The latter, in a strain becoming the dignity of his profession, enlarged upon the dreadful operations of war, the havoc and devastation that must attend the continuance of it; the pleasure

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our most holy religion to see those whom
they are pleased to call heretics engaged
in so horrid a massacre; and concluded
by pressing with great earnestness the put-
ting a stop to the further effusion of
blood.

The numbers in the division on the
amendment proposed, were, Against the
amendment 66, proxies 10; for the
amendment 33.

Friday 27.

Advice was received from Plymouth,
that the Dolphin, Capt. Rundle, from
Philadelphia, with dispatches, which are
as fresh as the 20th of September, was
safe arrived at that place. She sailed from
the Capes the 22d. The port was shut
up on the 14th, but several ships were
suffered to lie off the capes to bring over
dispatches.

Saturday 28.

An Order of Council was this day is-
sued for permitting gunpowder and salt-
petre to be carried coastwise provided no
greater quantity be shipped in one vessel
than one ton of salt-petre and 50 barrels
of gunpowder. This permission extends
to Ireland.

This morning Mr. Sayre was brought
by Habeas Corpus before Lord Mansfield,
at his house in Bloomsbury-square, and,
after an hearing of half an hour, was ad-
mitted to bail, himself in 500l. and his
two sureties in 250l. each; a proof that
his treason was not believed to be of a
very dangerous nature.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the
evening, a dreadful fire broke out in the
house of Messrs. Yeats and Fletcher, wine-
merchants, in Long-acre, occasioned by a
servant letting fall a burning candle into a
cask of spirits. The flames immediately
seized some adjacent punchons of rum,
and, in a moment, the whole tenement
was in a blaze. By the timely assistance of
the engines, the fire, however, was pre-
vented from spreading, and even a great
part of the stock of liquors, together with
the books of accounts, were saved.

Sunday, 31.

Sir Peter Parker is appointed a com-
modore and second in command on the
American station. He goes out in a new
50 gun ship just launched.

Among other acts passed by the gene-
ral assembly at Massachusetts-Bay, is an
act for removing from their offices and
places all officers civil and military who
have been appointed by any governor or
lieutenant governor of the Province;
and an act prescribing the form of an
oath to be taken by all officers commis-
sioned for that colony since the 19th of
July.

The deputies from the different
parishes of Martinica have unanimously
resolved to assure 30,000 l. of their

currency to the person of any na-
tion who shall discover a method effec-
tually to destroy the ants which have laid
waste the fields of that island.

The Baron de Goez, the Swedish mi-
nister at the Hague, had a conference a
few days ago with the President of the
States-General, and, we hear, informed
him, that the King his master, in order
to encourage trade, had resolved to esta-
blish a free port in his dominions, and
that his Majesty had pitched upon the
town of Maastrand, in the province of
Bahus, for that purpose, to which he
should grant all the necessary privileges,
and hoped it would be agreeable to their
High Mightinesses, and induce the inha-
bitants of Holland to extend their trade
to Sweden.

The lady of Gen. Carleton, lately ar-
rived from Quebec, in her passage down
the river St. Lawrence, heard the firing
of great guns and small arms, which were
supposed to be near Quebec, as which she
left that city the General was preparing
to engage a body of Provincials under
Gen. Putnam.

The following Address of the Liverymen
of the city of London has been presented
to his Majesty, by Thomas Wellington, Chair-
man, John Spiller, Gabriel Lecky, Wil-
liam Judd, Evan Pugh, Roger Griffin, and
Thomas Moore, Esqrs. being introduced
by the Lord of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber
in waiting: which Address his Majesty was
pleased to receive very graciously; and they
had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

"To the King's Most Excellent Ma-
JESTY.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,
"FR OM the warmest sense of duty to
your Majesty, and love of our country,
we, your Majesty's loyal subjects, Livery-
men of the city of London, whose names
are hereunto subscribed, with the freedom
we ever mean to assert as English men, and
with that deference which we owe, as good
subjects, to your Majesty, presume to ap-
proach your royal presence, and to entreat
your attention to the genuine sentiments of
a loyal and dutiful people.

"It is with the deepest concern we ob-
serve, that our fellow-subjects in your Ma-
jesty's American colonies are now in open
rebellion. A malignant spirit of resistance
to law and government has gone forth
amongst them, which we firmly believe has
been excited and encouraged by selfish men,
who hope to derive private emolument from
public calamities; from the counsels, the
persuasions, the influence, of such men,
God protect your Majesty. The interest,
the honour, the sovereignty, of your king-
dom of Great-Britain, are now at stake;
as the guardian of those, we trust you will
ever assert and preserve them. In this
great work, be assured, Sire, that under
your Majesty's direction we will, with the
greatest

greatest cheerfulness, exert ourselves to the utmost of our abilities, in support of those laws which are our protection, and of that government which is our blessing.

"Whilst we presume to approach your Majesty, with hopes you will exert the constitutional power you possess, to subdue such of your deluded people as are now acting in open defiance of the laws, permit us, gracious Sir, to implore your clemency towards those whose eyes may be opened to a full conviction of their offences; and who, hereafter, when reason and reflection shall prevail over passion and prejudice, may be restored to the allegiance which they owe to the mother-country and their Sovereign.

"That your Majesty and your posterity may long reign over a people, happy in enjoying those blessings which the accession of your ancestors to the throne of these kingdoms has hitherto insured to us, is the unfeigned and ardent wish of your Majesty's most dutiful, faithful, and devoted subjects."

[The above Address was signed by 1029 Liverymen.]

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"We have made a beginning of casting of brass cannon in this city. Yesterday a brass six-pounder, cast by James Dyers, was proved with double proof, and stood it: it is as fine a piece of cannon as ever you saw. This city is formed into four battalions, two of which are formed of independent companies, properly uniformed, and make a fine appearance."

In the late debate on the address in the Irish House of Commons, Mr. Connolly gave as one reason why the representatives of that country should not interfere with America, "because if they assented to the Americans being rebels, and promised his Majesty support in carrying on the war against them, the danger was, they might be taken at their words, and an occasional supply demanded."

BIRTHS.

Sept. 26. **T**HE Lady of Lord Viscount Grimston, of a son

27. The Lady of Lord Hesse Hom-
bourg, of a prince

Oct. 3. The Duchess of Portland, of a daughter

The Lady of Ralph Clavering, Esq; of a son

6. The Lady of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. of a son

19. Her grace the Duchess of Grafton, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

REV Dr Samuel Holifax, Regius Professor of Law in the University of Cambridge, and one of his Majesty's Chap-

lains in ordinary, to Miss Cooke, daughter of the Rev Dr Cooke, provost of King's college, in that University

Hon John Hancock, Esq; president of the grand Continental Congress in America, to Miss Quincy, of Boston

Rt. Hon Arthur Brooke, bart. to Miss Ford, of Yorkshire

Thomas Dyson, Esq; of Suffolk, to Miss Umfreville, only daughter of the Rev Mr Umfreville, of Bradfield, Essex

Dr Hervey, of Clapham, to Miss Tesse, of Westminster

Sept. 16. Capt. Parke, of Cork, to Miss Browne, grand-daughter to the Lord Archbishop of Tuam

21. Sir Alexander Douglas, bart. physician, in Dundee, to Miss Barbara Carnagy, Finhaven

Charles Augustus Louis Frederick Baron de Bode, an officer in the French service, to Miss Mary Kynnersley, sister to Clement Kynnersley, Esq; of Loxley, Staffordshire

Sir Richard Worsley, bart. to Miss Seymour Fleming, youngest daughter of the late Sir Wm. Fleming, bart

26. Rev Mr Payne, dissenting minister, of Ratcliff Highway, to Miss Randall, of Shadwell

31. Henry Wm Sanford, Esq; Watford, Somerset, to Miss Watheline Spencer, of Bell hill, Ireland

Oct. 7. Wm Baker, Esq; of Hestfordshire to Miss Sophia Conyers, third daughter to the late John Conyers, Knight of the Shire for Essex

8 William Verdon, Esq; of Hanslope, Bucks, to Miss Helmiley, of Norfolk-street, Strand

DEATHS

RT. Hon Alexander McDonnell, E. of Antrim. He is succeeded by his only son Lord Vis. Donluc

Rev Mr. David Dorel, D. D. Principal of Hestford college, Oxford, and prebendary of Canterbury

Hon James Cholmondeley, uncle to the Earl of Cholmondeley, General of his Majesty's land forces, and Col. of the 6th regiment of dragoons

Rev Dr Shipman, fellow of New college, Oxon, and rector of Crompton

Rt Hon Constantine Phipps, Baron Malgrave, of Ireland; succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon Cons. Phipps, now Lord Malgrave

Hon James Habersham, Esq; President of his Majesty's council at Georgia

Rev Mr Stanley

Mr John Tyrrell, at Blockly, in Worcester-shire, who boasted his descent from the famous Sir Walter Tyrrell, who shot William Rufus

Charles Dowdeswell, Esq; of Chacely, Wincestershire

Wm Johnston Rogers, Esq; Oxford

to, Miss Cooke, daughter of Dr Cooke, provost of that University
 rock, Esq; President of the Royal Congress in America, of Boston
 Brooke, barr. to Miss

Esq; of Suffolk, to the only daughter of the Rev Bradfield, Essex
 Clapham, to Miss
 Parke, of Cork, to the daughter to the Lord
 Douglas, barr. physician to Miss Barbara Car-

Louis Frederick Baron in the French service, brother, sister to Clement Loxley, Staffordshire
 Esq; barr. to Miss Say-angelst daughter of the Esq; barr
 Esq; dissenting minister, to Miss Randall, of

Esq; Watford, to the daughter of the Esq; of Hertfordshire
 Esq; barr. to the daughter of the Esq; of Hertfordshire
 Esq; barr. to the daughter of the Esq; of Hertfordshire

Esq; of Hanlope, to the daughter of the Esq; of Norfolk

RATHS

under M'Donnell, Esq; He is succeeded by his son
 Esq; D. D. Principal of Oxford, and prebendary

Esq; uncle to the General of his Majesty's and Col. of the 6th

Esq; fellow of New College of Crompton
 Esq; Phipps, Baron Mal-
 Esq; succeeded by his eldest son, Phipps, now Lord

Esq; President of the Georgia

Esq; at Bloxley, in Worcester, his descent from Tyrrell, who fought

Esq; of Chacely,

Esq; Oxford

the question was put, and the vote divided, Ayes 47. Noes 12. The main question was then put and carried in the affirmative.

Nov. 14.

No public business transacted.

Nov. 15.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the bill for empowering His Majesty to assemble the militia in case of rebellion in any part of the dominions of the Crown of Great-Britain. Some amendments were proposed, but all of them rejected.

The petition from the province of Nova Scotia was taken into consideration, and the House came to a resolution, (see Vol. XLV. p. 549.)—As this petition has never appeared in the public prints, the following copy of it will be new to many of our readers:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled.

The Address, Petition, and Memorial, of the Representatives of the Freeholders of the Province of Nova-Scotia, in General Assembly.

"YOUR loyal and ever dutiful House of Assembly of the Province of Nova-Scotia most humbly beg leave to address our gracious Sovereign, and both Houses of Parliament, at this dreadful and alarming crisis, when civil discord, and its melancholy consequences, are impending over all British America.

"Actuated by the warmest ties of duty and affection to the person and family of our most gracious Sovereign, animated with the firmest attachment to the mother-country, zealous to support her power and consequence over all the British dominions, and dreading a separation from her government and protection as the greatest political evil which can befall us or our posterity.

"Influenced by the principles of humanity, and the just rights of mankind in civil society, we tremble at the gloomy prospect before us, we feel for our gracious King, we feel for our mother-country, of which many of us are natives. We feel for the British American race, once the most loyal, virtuous, and happy, of mankind; animated with such principles, may we not approach the supreme legislature of the British empire, and as dutiful children of just and indulgent parents

may we not most humbly solicit for such regulations as we conceive most likely to preserve the inhabitants of this province in duty and allegiance to our King, in rendering permanent their connection with, and dependence on, the supreme legislature of Great-Britain, and preserving inviolably to us, and our posterity, the just rights of men in civil society.

"We are fully sensible that we have no right to pray for redress of grievances, to request privileges or regulations, unless we acknowledge your right over us; therefore we the representatives of the freeholders of Nova-Scotia do unanimously most humbly acknowledge our gracious Sovereign George the Third, King of Great-Britain, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, to be the supreme legislature of this province and of all the British dominions, and that it is our indispensable duty to pay a due proportion of the expence of this great empire.

"Having thus, as obedient subjects, acknowledged our duty to our King, and our willing submission to the supreme legislature of the British empire, we humbly request the right of being heard in respect of our grievances or wishes; and, as our proceedings in this assembly may possibly have some influence with other assemblies in America, we humbly hope it will not seem presuming if we enter on the subject.

"We humbly conceive it will be necessary to the peace and happiness of the British empire, that the tax to be raised in the colonies, and which shall be at the disposal of the British parliament, and the proportion of each colony toward the imperial expence, should be of such a nature, as it may never after be necessary to alter it.

"We are also humbly of opinion, that this tax should be of such a nature as should not depreciate, but should increase in the same ratio with the assistance of the inhabitants of this province.

"We are also humbly of opinion, that the tax should be of such a nature as not to be liable to be affected by the increase or diminution of the metals of gold and silver in the world.

"From these considerations we humbly offer it as our opinion, that the fixed tax for this purpose would be a duty of so much per cent. upon all commodities imported into this pro-

Nova Scotia

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vince, not being the produce of the British dominions in Europe and America, (except the article of bay salt): this tax will include almost all the luxuries made use of, and will increase in an equal ratio with the affluence of the inhabitants; and if the rates of the several articles are fixed every ten years, for the future and subsequent ten years, it will not be liable to depreciate in value by the increase of the metals of gold and silver.

"We therefore humbly pray that the supreme legislature of the British empire will please to accept of a tax as above pointed out; and so conscious are we of your justice and humanity, that we request to know what proportion would be pleasing or agreeable to you; reminding you to consider, that this province, having no manufactories or lucrative commerce, must ever have a scarcity of specie.

"We also humbly pray, that when the exigencies of the state may require any further supplies from this province, that then such requisitions may be made in the usual manner formerly practised, whereby we may have an opportunity of shewing our duty and attachment to our Sovereign; and our sense of the cause for which the requisition is made; by which means, and that only, our gracious Sovereign can be acquainted with the true sense of the people in these his distant dominions.

"We also humbly pray, that you will permit us, and instruct your Governor to consent to an act, to disqualify and deprive every member of the community from the rights and privileges of a subject in civil prosecutions, who shall be detected in any illicit trade or fraudulent dealings together with their aids, abettors, or concealers, in this or any other branch of the revenue.

"This will render unnecessary a multitude of officers employed to detect illicit trade, and prevent that disgust and evil spirit which has been created by their infelence, and will prevent that corruption of manners, and that contempt of the crime of perjury, which is now become so open and flagrant. We humbly request that you will appoint good and sufficient salaries to the officers of the customs, and absolutely forbid them to take any fee, in any case whatsoever, as we have found that the detail of revenue-duty, in all its departments, have been clogged with unnecessary forms and trifling

regulations, to increase the formal perquisites of the officers; and are humbly of opinion, that if those acts were under the controul of Governor, the Council, and Judges of the supreme court of this province, would be more for the advantage of his Majesty's service, and the good of the revenue. We also humbly request, that if the mode of taxation pleasing to you, that you will permit and order the legislative council, and the judges of the supreme court, at the time being, to determine and set the rate of the taxed articles, every ten years, for every subsequent years.

"Your ever dutiful, loyal, and affectionate House of Assembly would not in these unhappy times presume to mention their own grievances, or request any particular privileges, lest you should suppose they were meant conditional of their just duty and allegiance; this day acknowledged; but, as the humble friends of our King and mother-country, may we not respectfully point out those measures which may best tend to preserve the inhabitants of this province in loyalty and allegiance; and although we are not at this time in such circumstances as to raise a revenue for the support of the interior civil government of this province, agreeable to the present plan established by his Majesty, and which seems absolutely necessary for the dignity of government in a country whose particular situation and advantages are such as may probably induce Government to order it to be the head quarters of the British land and sea forces in America. But although we may be unable wholly to support so large yet necessary civil list, yet we are willing to set apart a fund for that purpose, which will necessarily increase with the opulence and number of the inhabitants, and will in time relieve our parents' state from the heavy burthen of our support; our poverty as a province will not prevent a British King and Parliament from hearing and justly relieving us, when as humble and distant subjects, and being well acquainted with this country and its inhabitants, we only beg leave to inform our gracious King and Parliament with the measures which we conceive would best tend to the peace and happiness of this country.

"We therefore most humbly presume to offer as our opinion, that no native of this province may ever be appointed

to increase the fees of the officers; and it is the opinion, that if those under the control of the Council, and Judges of the court of this province, more for the advantage of service, and the good of the province. We also humbly pray, that you will permit the legislative council, and of the supreme court, to determine and settle the taxed articles, for every subsequent year dutiful, loyal, and of Assembly would in happy times presume on their own grievances, or on their particular privileges, lest they were meant to be a just duty and allegiance acknowledged; but, as the will of our King and most may we not respectfully advise measures which may preserve the inhabitants in loyalty and allegiance. We are not at this time anxious as to raise a support of the interior of this province, a present plan established and which seems able for the dignity of government whose particular advantages are such as induce Government to head quarters of the sea forces in America. We may be unable wholly to do yet necessary civil works, willing to set apart a sum of money, which will be with the opulence and inhabitants, and will in present state from the of our support; our province will not prevent and Parliament from relieving us, when unusual subjects, and stated with this countenance, we only beg our gracious King and the measures which should best tend to the of this country. We most humbly present our opinion, that no province may ever be appointed

anted a Governor or Lieutenant, not in this province; the aim of different individuals in the province to degenerate governments, have faction and parties, subversive of the peace and happiness of the people, and of the province, and the honor of Government. Probably the most disputes in America may have been promoted by this cause. We are humbly of opinion, that members of the legislative council should be appointed for life, and that no person should be appointed a member of the council unless he be possessed of landed property in the province of the value of one thousand pounds at least; and we most humbly pray, that no collector or under officer of the customs, or any officer who is directly or indirectly concerned in the collection of the provincial revenue, may ever be elected to a seat at the council board. We humbly pray, most fervently, that the officers of the customs, and any officer concerned in collecting the provincial revenue, may be prohibited from serving as representatives in General Assembly. We humbly pray that the elections of the representatives of the people be triennial, may be by ballot, that the day of election triennially be fixed by law, and that every officer of government be particularly inhibited from interfering in elections by severe and heavy penalties. We humbly pray that the judges of the supreme court of this province have their commissions during their behaviour, in the same manner as in England. We humbly pray that after the expiration of the present judges, that all new judges may be appointed in England, and may not be natives of the province; we can trace the present unhappy disorders in America to the want of a regulation of this kind. We humbly request your Majesty graciously permit the legislature of the province to ascertain the number and boundaries of the several counties in the province. Most gracious King, grant and deliver us from a provost marshal, who is spending over his whole income, whose influence, owing to the nature of his office and the number of his deputies, must be excessive, and whose power in elections is absolute, and who is not relieved in this particular

we can have no pretensions even to the name of freemen. "We humbly pray that your Majesty will graciously permit and order, that a recorder of deeds and conveyances be appointed in each and every county, and not a deputy to a principal residing elsewhere. "Our gracious King cannot be insensible of the great necessity there is that the most respectable persons in the community be appointed to the commissions of the peace; legal authority unless aided by the good opinion of the people, can have but little effect; probably the reason why the most respectable persons decline the office, is because they are liable to be dismissed unheard, the want of power in the magistrates to execute or enforce the laws has been a general complaint in America. "We humbly pray that the governor, council and judges of the supreme court may constitute a court of vice admiralty throughout the province, to determine all causes cognizable in such courts, agreeable to law and equity, and to receive no fees therefor. "We humbly pray that any two or more of the judges of the supreme court, and a jury ballotted for and struck by the parties, shall constitute a court of equity in all civil cases throughout this province, subject only to appeals to his Majesty in council, where the property contested may amount to five hundred pounds sterling or upwards. "We humbly pray to be delivered from the oppression of practitioners in the law, and pray that in all civil actions their fees, charges, and perquisites may be limited to five per cent. on all sums declared for or defended; it is not the desire of our good King to have his quiet and inoffensive subjects in this quarter of the globe given up to be persecuted by a few rapacious men. "Most benign King, your Majesty was graciously pleased to grant tracts of land in this province, upon various conditions of settlement and payment of quit-rent. Many of the conditions of settlement were impracticable, and others so expensive that the grantees were not able fully to effect them. We humbly pray to be exonerated from those severe conditions, and that you will graciously limit the power of the court of exchequer to demand the payment of the quit-rent only. "This

"This house is sorry to observe that a most cruel use has been made of this power of escheating land, even to the depriving of two old officers of the gratuity given them by your Majesty for near forty years of military service, and that to gratify two domesticks of that governor who ordered the escheatment; and at this time a tract of land is advertised to be escheated, on which the proprietors have laid out near four thousand pounds.

"Finally, we most humbly request that the assembly of this province may be called together annually, and that no governor may be allowed to dissolve or prorogue them when he shall be informed that they are preparing a petition to our gracious King and Parliament of Great-Britain.

"Most gracious Sovereign, we have unhappily experienced that the redress of our grievances, and those requested regulations, could not come from us in the constitutional mode of laws which must have passed a council, some of them without property in the province or interest in our welfare.

"May the God of all goodness shower down on our gracious Sovereign and his beloved family, every temporal blessing.

"May the spirit of concord, justice and public virtue direct the councils of the British senate, and may the Father of mercies preserve constitutional freedom to the British race in every part of the globe."

Halifax. W. NESBITT, Speaker.
June 24, 1775.

Nov. 16.

Mr. Burke moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill for composing the present trouble, and quieting the minds of his Majesty's subjects in America." He prefaced his motion with a speech, which lasted more than three hours, and kept up the attention of the House during the whole time. Among other things, he reminded the House how often administration had been told the consequences of those oppressive measures of shutting up the American Ports, revoking their charters, depriving them of trial by the vicinage, taxing them, and endeavouring to slave them; and he warned them for the last time to put an end to the troubles in America by constitutional measures, or, said he, which ever side prevails the empire of Britain will be undone, many of his arguments were

irrefragable; and those who did not prove could not oppose.

Sir George Saville spoke forcibly. He said, it would be the height of absurdity to expect, that Britain could long remain her constitution if America were reduced to a state of slavery.

Sir Grey Cooper was for aiming firm and offering conditions afterwards. was for shewing favour, but extorted acknowledgement.

Lord Offory disapproved of provoking a civil war at an immense expense from no other motive but the pride-granting terms to the vanquished; the risk was great, and the home-trifling.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland distinguished himself on this occasion by aggravating the heinousness of contention against the power of the state, and by exalting the power of the British Parliament, which he said was uncontrollable.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

HAVING lately met with "Two Books of Epigrammes and Epitaphs: dedicated to two top branches of Gentry, Sir Charles Shirley, Baronet, and William Davenport, Esquire, written by Thomas Baucressi: London 1639:" quarto pamphlet: I should be glad to be informed, by some of your curious correspondents, of the history of the author, to whom I own myself an intire stranger. There are strong marks of genius and simplicity in many of the verses; which, however, about with the species of wit peculiar to the age. The following "Epitaph on Mistress Anne Knyveton" you will probably think worthy of a place in your excellent repository; and it will at the same time serve as a specimen of BANCROFT'S performances:

"Gentle friends, with tears forbear
To drown a withered flower here,
That, in spring of Nature's pride,
Drank the morning dew, and dy'd.
Death may teach you here to live,
And a friendly call death give
To this humble house of mine,
Here's his loss, and this the signe."

ACADEMICUS.

The Paper on Longitude seems to require correction.—The Letter from Cambridge came too late.—The Verses translated from the French are much too long for our Magazine.—Other Correspondents shall be obliged occasionally.

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and those who did not
not oppose.
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ACADEMICUS.

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—The Letter from Can
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French are stuck too lo
se.—Other Correspond
occasionally.

Intelligence from the Royal Army at New York.

503

New York, fell in with a body of Re
s that were retiring from Stuyve
s Cove; some firing ensued, by
which a Brig. Gen. other Officers, and
eral men of the Rebels were killed
d wounded, with the loss of four
n killed, and eight wounded, on the
of the Hessians.

As soon as the second embarkation
landed, the troops advanced to
ards a corps of the enemy upon a ri
g ground three miles from Inclen
g, towards King's Bridge, having
Gowan's pass in their rear, upon
ch they immediately retired to the
n body of their army upon Morris's
ght.

The enemy having evacuated New
York soon after the army landed, a
gade took possession of the works in
evening.

The prisoners made in the course of
day were about 20 Officers and 300
.—The inclosed return will shew
artillery and stores taken.

The position the King's army took,
the 15th in the evening, was with
right to Horens's Hook, and the left
the North River near to Blooming
; the Rebel army occupying the
and with extensive works on both
of King's Bridge, and a redoubt
cannon upon a height on the west
of the North River, opposite to the
Bell, where the enemy have their
pical work; in which positions both
es still continue.

On the 16th, in the morning, a
party of the enemy having passed
r cover of the woods, near to the
need pass of the army, the 2d and
atulations of light infantry, support
of the 42d regiment, pushed for
and drove them back to their en
timents, from whence the enemy,
ving they were not in force, at
d them with near 3000 men, which
ioned the march of the reserve with
field-pieces, a battalion of Hessian
diers, and the company of chas
to prevent the corps engaged
being surrounded; but the light
ry, and 42d regiment, with the
ance of the chasseurs and field
s, repulsed the enemy with consi
le loss, and obliged them to re
within their works. The enemy's
s put, ascertained; but from the
s of deserters it is agreed, that
and not less than 300 killed and
d, and among them a Colonel
Major killed. We had eight Offi
wounded, most of them very slight
men killed, and about seventy
d.

Major Gen. Vaughan was slightly
wounded in the thigh, on the 15th, by
a random shot, as he was ascending the
heights of Inclenberg with the grena
diers; and I have the pleasure of in
forming your Lordship, that Lieut.
Col. Monckton is so well recovered,
he has been walking about some days.

Captain Balfour, my second Aid de
Camp, will have the honour of deliver
ing your Lordship this dispatch.

W. HOWE.

Head Quarters, Sept. 23, 1776.

My Lord,

BETWEEN the 20th and 21st in
stant, at midnight, a most horrid
attempt was made by a number of
wretches to burn the town of New
York, in which they succeeded too well,
having set it on fire in several places
with matches and combustibles that had
been prepared with great art and inge
nuity. Many were detected in the fact,
and some killed upon the spot by the
enraged troops in garrison; and had it
not been for the exertions of Maj.
Gen. Robertson, the Officers under his
command in the town, and the brigade
of guards detached from the camp, the
whole must infallibly have been con
sumed, as the night was extremely
windy.

The destruction is computed to be
about one quarter of the town; and we
have reason to suspect there are villains
still lurking there, ready to finish the
work they have begun; one person,
escaping the pursuit of a sentinel the
following night, having declared, that
he would again set fire to the town the
first opportunity. The strictest search
is making after these incendiaries, and
the most effectual measures taken to
guard against the perpetration of their
villainous and wicked designs.

W. HOWE.

Head Quarters, Sept. 24, 1776.

My Lord,

AFTER waiting two days for a fa
vourable wind to move the ships
of war up to the batteries upon Paulus
Hook, it was effected yesterday at noon,
and the troops landed and took posses
sion of the works without the least re
sistance, the enemy having abandoned
their batteries and redoubts upon the
approach of his Majesty's ship Roebuck,
and two frigates.

W. HOWE.

Taken in the Field.

Ordnance light brass, mounted on
travelling carriages with limbers: one
172-

six-pounder; one five inch and half howitzer.

In New York and the adjacent Redoubts.

Iron Ordnance.—Mounted on garrison carriages: 15 thirty-two pounders; 7 twelve pounders; 9 nine-pounders; 1 six-pounder; 6 four pounders; 2 three pounders.—On a travelling carriage: one three-pounder.—Dismounted: 26.

Shot of various kinds: a large quantity.

Shells of various sizes.—Empty: 54 thirteen inch; 944 ten-inch; 395 eight-inch; 738 five-inch and a half; 1787 four-inch two fifths.—Filled with Fuzes drove: 5 thirteen-inch; 2 ten-inch; 30 eight inch; 53 five-inch and a half; 45 four inch and two-fifths.

Powder, one whole barrel; and four waggons covered.

After Lord and General Howe had landed the troops on New-York island, they issued the following Declaration to the people of America:

DECLARATION.

"Although the Congress, whom the misguided Americans suffer to direct their opposition to a re-establishment of the constitutional government of these provinces, have disavowed every purpose of reconciliation not consonant with their extravagant and inadmissible claim of independency, the King's Commissioners think fit to declare, That they are equally desirous to confer with his Majesty's well-affected subjects upon the means of restoring the public tranquillity, and establishing a permanent union with every colony as a part of the British empire.

"The King being most graciously pleased to direct a revision of such of his royal instructions as may be construed to lay an improper restraint upon the freedom of legislation in any of his colonies, and to concur in the revival of all acts by which his subjects there may think themselves aggrieved, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large to reflect seriously upon their present condition, and to judge for themselves, whether it be more consistent with their honour and happiness to offer up their lives as a sacrifice to the unjust and precarious cause in which they are engaged, or to return to their allegiance, accept the blessings of peace, and be secured in a free enjoyment of

their liberties and properties upon the true principles of the constitution.

Given a New York the 19th day of September, 1776.

HOWE,

W. HOWE,

By command of their Excellencies,
HENRY STACHEL

Address of the City of Montreal to Gen. Carleton.

To his Excellency GUY CARLETON
Esq. &c. &c.

WE, his Majesty's faithful subjects of the city of Montreal, respectfully congratulate your Excellency on the victory which, with a handful of his Majesty's troops and seamen, aided by the brave and patriotic citizens of Quebec, you have so gloriously obtained over the rebellious invaders of this province. How pleasing to your Excellency, how joyful for us, to see you thus victorious, now at the head of an army ardent to distinguish themselves, not less their humanity, than by their valor.

Before rebellion (the source of crime and misery) made us feel its fatal effects, we were fully convinced that happiness entirely depended on our adherence to the authority of our King in Parliament; and we needed no scourge of invading tyrants to persuade us that the welfare of a nation inseparably connected with loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign.

To relate the acts of injustice and cruelty committed under the name of Liberty, would be charge our congratulations and joy into lamentations and complaints: happy our deliverance, and in the progress again flourishing under your Excellency's administration, we ardently thank the Divine Providence to prosper his Majesty's arms under your command and to make you the happy instrument for restoring peace and tranquillity between Great-Britain and her distant colonies.

We humbly pray your Excellency to make known to our most gracious Monarch the satisfaction we are being restored to peace and government, and to assure the King of our unshaken fidelity to his royal person, his family, and his government.

His Excellency the Governor's Address to the Gentlemen;

I THANK you for this very

their liberties, which are in order to be restored.

It is with great satisfaction that I have delivered from the hands of the laws of the sovereign, who is the father of his subjects, to promote the rights of his subjects, though it may be deemed necessary to use force, are in their own hands, would be a violation of their own rights, and a source of contention upon the subject.

It would be a source of contention upon the subject, and a source of contention upon the subject, and a source of contention upon the subject.

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Carleton.

and properties upon
of the constitution.
New York the 19th day
ber, 1776.

HOWE,
W. HOWE
of their Excellencies,
HENRY STRACHAN

City of Montreal
Carleton.
GUY CARLETON
C. C. C.

Majesty's faithful sub-
city of Montreal, and
congratulate your Ex-
victory which, with
Majesty's troops
by the brave and
Quebec, you have so
ed over the rebellious
s province. How
Excellency, how
you thus victorious,
lead of an army ar-
themselves, not less
y, than by their valour
million (the source of
made us feel its fatal
fully convinced that
irely depended on our
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t; and we needed not
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welfare of a nation
nned with loyalty
to the Sovereign.

the acts of injustice
mitted under the
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nd complaints; hap-
ee, and in the pros-
ing under your Ex-
ration, we ardently
Providence to prosper
we under your com-
you the happy in-
peace and tranquility
Britain and her dis-

ly pray your Exce-
own to our most
satisfaction we
to peace and good
to assure the be-
ousness fidelity
his family, and
the Governor's An-
men;

Is you for this very

Proclamation for a Fast.—Further Account of Lord Stirling.

which shall be transmitted
ome in order to be laid before the
throne.

It is with great satisfaction I see you
delivered from the tyranny of lawless
men, and again under the protection
of the laws and government of your
Sovereign, whose strength is the secu-
rity of his subjects, his power destined
to promote their happiness, and guard
their rights and liberties: those who
fail it, though under the varnish of
flattering and perverted use of words
may deceive the thoughtless mul-
titude, are in truth the people's greatest
enemies, would strip them of their sole
dependence upon earth, and expose them
to violence and wrong, perhaps
to their own unbounded and unjust
ambition.

It would complete my satisfaction,
should I be fortunate enough to assist
in restoring to the same peace and tran-
quillity you now enjoy, the distracted
provinces in our neighbourhood, and
to convince them without severity how
strangely they have been led aside from
their true interests. The manly con-
duct of the citizens of Quebec will
prove a lasting monument to their ho-
nour, and 'tis to be hoped the example
of their courage and resolution will
inspire the unhappy sufferers in the
other colonies with similar virtue now
to rescue themselves from the miseries
which their credulity prevented them
from guarding against at the first.

(Signed) GUY CARLETON.

By the KING.

A Proclamation for a General Fast.

GEORGE, R.

WE, taking into our most serious
consideration the just and neces-
sary measures of force which we are
obliged to use against our rebellious
subjects in our colonies and provinces
in North America, and putting our
trust in Almighty God, that he will
bless these, as a special blessing on our
arms, both by sea and land, have re-
solved, and do, by and with the ad-
vice of our Privy Council, hereby
command, That a public fast and hu-
miliation be observed throughout that
part of our kingdom of Great Britain
called England, our dominion of Wales,
and town of Berwick upon Tweed,
upon Friday the 13th of December
next, that to both we and our people
may humble ourselves before Almighty
God, in order to obtain pardon of our
sins; and may, in the most devout and

solemn manner, send up our prayers
and supplications to the Divine Majesty,
for averting those heavy judgments
which our manifold sins and provoca-
tions have most justly deserved, and
for imploring his intervention and
blessing speedily to deliver our loyal
subjects within our colonies and pro-
vinces in North America from the vio-
lence, injustice, and tyranny, of those
daring rebels, who have assumed to
themselves the exercise of arbitrary
power; to open the eyes of those who
have been deluded, by specious false-
hoods, into acts of treason and rebel-
lion; to turn the hearts of the authors
of these calamities; and finally to re-
store our people in those distracted pro-
vinces and colonies to the happy con-
dition of being free subjects of a free
state, under which heretofore they flour-
ished so long, and prospered so much.
And we do strictly charge and com-
mand, that the said public fast be
reverently and devoutly observed by
all our loving subjects in England,
our dominion of Wales, and town of
Berwick upon Tweed, as they tender
the favour of Almighty God, and
would avoid his wrath and indigna-
tion; and upon pain of such punish-
ment as we may justly inflict upon all
such as contain and neglect the per-
formance of so religious a duty. And,
for the better and more orderly solem-
nizing the same, we have given di-
rections to the Most Reverend the
Archbishops, and the Right Reverend
the Bishops of England, to compose a
form of prayer, suitable to this occa-
sion, to be used in all churches, chap-
els, and places of public worship,
and to take care the same be timely
dispersed throughout their respective
dioceses. Given at our Court at St.
James, the 30th of October, 1776, in
the 17th year of our reign.

God save the King.

Mr. URBAN,

TO the account in your last Maga-
zine (see p. 444) of the family of
Mr. Alexander, calling himself Lord
Stirling, please to add, That the pa-
tent to the first Earl of Stirling was
to him and his heirs male for ever,
bearing the name and arms of Alex-
ander, and dated as your correspondent
has rightly noted. To this Earl Long
Island, now so much the subject of
converlation, was granted. He was
the first who introduced British inha-
bitants to settle in it, and was at great
expence

expence in supporting them. He died in 1640. His son, Viscount Canasta, died before his father, having also been at great expence in settling lands in Nova Scotia. The Viscount's son succeeded his grandfather; but dying soon after without issue, his uncle succeeded to the title, who settled in England; and his son dying before him, his grandson Henry the fifth Earl succeeded, who died in 1739, and was the last male descendant of Alexander, father to William the first Earl. The present claimant pretends, that he was descended from the Uncle to the first Earl, and, as being next heir male, has right to the title, according to the patent. He was not able to prove his descent before the House of Peers, and was ordered not to assume the title, on the penalty of being led round Westminster-hall, labelled as an impostor.

W. W.

[*.* The reader will observe, that Kimber makes William succeed this Henry the fifth Earl, and also makes Alexander the first Earl, who by this account is said to be father to William the first Earl.]

Serious Thoughts on employing Men to do Murder for Hire.

THE laws of religion, says Montequieu, B. 3. Ch. 10, "are of a superior nature, because they bind the sovereign as well as the subject. But with respect to the laws of nature, it is otherwise; the prince is no longer supposed to be a man." And speaking of despotic governments, he observes in the same place: "Man's portion here, like that of beasts, is instinct, compliance, and punishment." But what shall be said to the vile abuse of power in christian princes, in reducing subjects to this state of servitude? What right can any prince have to transfer body, life, and even the souls of men, to fight in a cause in which they have received no injury? to oppress those who are strangers to them, and to kill them by the order and will of their ruler, because he has received money for this impious butchery, when the laws of eternal justice and nature proclaim this obvious truth, that were no personal or national injuries are received, there can be no ground for defensive or offensive war, none for vengeance, none for retaliation, or restitution of damages? With regard to the poor creatures who are hired, it is neither a defence against

enemies, nor an offence for injuries sustained, the two only grounds on which war can be justified. In what light then must the God of all nations regard these messengers of destruction? And although princes, under the sanction of laws of nations, laws of arbitrary and undefined sense, think themselves at liberty to remove the old landmarks of simple and original truths, yet they must remain immutable, and no power less than the divine, which established them, can change their nature, or annul their moral obligation. Political law admits of all equivocal casuistry and evasion; it is a mere sport, a game for imperial and regal civilians to bend like wax, and, like Proteus, to change it into any form and colour. But the great law of self-defence against injuries, or of reparation and reprisals for injuries received, can have no place here. What injury have German princes sustained? How are they concerned in the American dispute more than with the quarrels in Asia? Nor are they acquainted with the spirit of our constitution, nor with the rights claimed by the parties. If the execrable lust of gold, *auri sacra famas*, extinguishes the claims of humanity and the voice of justice and equity, among heathen kings and governors, this base principle should be detested by princes professing a belief in the legislation of the Almighty Governor of the universe, who has, in his laws, guarded the life and blood of man with such a peculiar sanction, as to make the shedding of it unjustly, his own cause; and has threatened to repay it, without respect of persons, although with this awful distinction, that mighty men, as Ecclesiasticus speaks, shall be mightily tormented. Divine justice is not the less certain, because it delays the day of vengeance.

The following is given as a sketch of the Cause and Consequences of the Disagreement between Louis the 16th and his Queen.

IN France the women think they have an hereditary right to govern; even the mistress of the Kings never gave up that point: no wonder then, if a sprightly woman of parts and beauty, and a Queen too, should think herself neglected, if denied this trifling prerogative. But with a King, who was thought most likely of all others to give up this point, she has been mistaken, and her advisers removed from court.

Choiseul,

The lessons
Thomas Edwards
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and Hall, to v
same suspected
business in the
want, and put t
prisoner had ac
upon the prison
the first offic
gentlemen to
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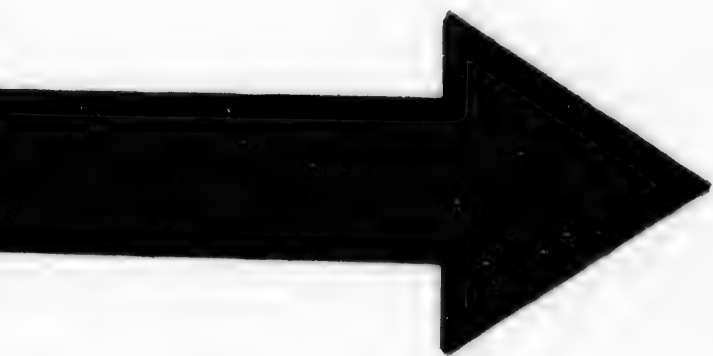
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Choiseul,

Arrived at Plymouth the ship Charlotte from Hudon's-bay. She brings the disagreeable news of the destruction of the company's settlements there by Paul Jones. With the account of particulars more authentic intelligence is hourly expected.

If this petition is rejected, the consequence will be, that the brewery and distillery will be totally stopped, the revenue materially injured, and the inhabitants at large exposed to very great hardships.

N.S 1782





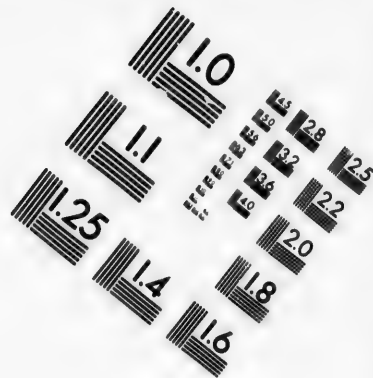
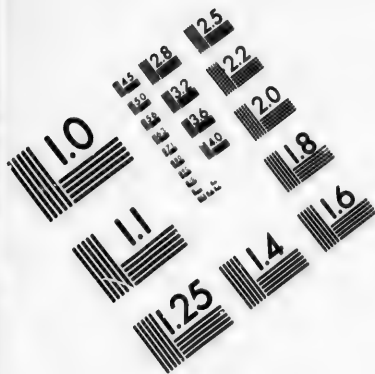
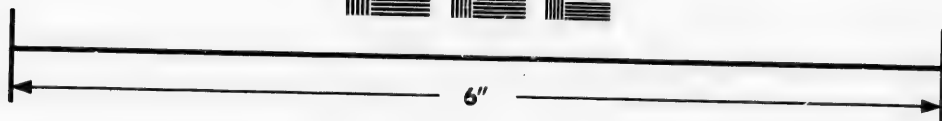
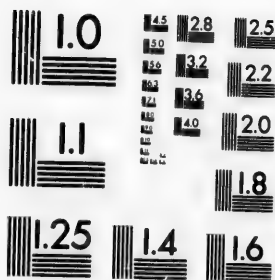


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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23 WEST MAIN STREET
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(716) 872-4503



About the middle of this month the people in the middle counties (colliers and forgers) began to shew a disposition for rising on account of the high price of corn. At Dudley, Wolverhampton, and Walsal, they took upon them to regulate the markets. Flour they set at 6s. a bushel, malt 5s. 3d. and bread 2s. the jerk loaf; which being agreed to, they departed quietly.

More than 2000 of the troops of his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse arrived at Halifax in Nova Scotia, about the latter end of August last. They were bound for N. York, but hearing of the French Squadron on the American coast, it was thought prudent to make for that port.

Adm. Pigot, with 21 sail of the line, arrived at New York from the West Indies on the 6th of September.

The Grand Duke and Dutchess of Russia arrived at Berne in Switzerland on the 7th ult. as did likewise their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of Gloucester with their suite. These royal travellers went together to view the ice mountains, the most remarkable natural curiosities in that part of Europe.

His Imperial Majesty of Germany has limited the universities throughout his kingdoms to seven; at Vienna, at Prague, at Pest, at Lemberg, at Pavia, at Louvain, and at Leyburgh. The establishment of the latter is on the same footing with that of Göttingen, where every one is at liberty to think with freedom, and to publish his thoughts to all the world.

Thursday 31.

Eighteen flag-officers and principal captains in the service of the States General, finding themselves abused and insulted in libels and pasquinades, and conscious of having fulfilled, to the utmost of their power, the express orders of his Serene Highness the Prince Stadholder, in giving the enemy all possible annoyance, at least all that the present state of the navy would permit, have presented a memorial to his Serene Highness, declaring their resolution to resign the command of the ships with which they have been honoured, to others in whom the public may place greater confidence.—This event has occasioned a more than ordinary ferment throughout the provinces, and accounts for the French ambassador's interference in the political deliberations of the Republic.

To the number of the killed and wounded in the glorious action of Apr. 12, may now be added,

	Killed.	Wounded.
<i>Arrogant,</i>	4	11
<i>Arde,</i>	5	17
<i>Centaure,</i>	7	3
	16	31

BIRTH.

12.11. THE Lady of Sir Robt. Smith, bt. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LADY Ann Gordon, sister of the D. of Gordon, to the rev. Mr. Chalmer, mi-

nister of the gospel at Cairny in the presbytery of Strathbogie, in Scotland.

Robt. Stanton, esq; to Miss Isabella Abbott, only dau. of Geo. A. esq; of Abbotsbury Hall, co. Essex.

At Llanrhydry, Denbighshire, Philip Yorke, esq; of Erthing, to Mrs. Meyrick, of Dyffrynated, relict of Ridgway Owen M. esq;

At Marshall, Dorsetshire, rev. Hen. Talbot, R. of Stower Provost, to Miss Ann Hiley.

Aug. 8. In the chapel of the Swedish Ambassador at Paris, Monsieur de Herman, son of the Procureur General of Alsace, to Miss Catharine Eliz. Campbell, dau. and sole heiress of Jn. Neil C. esq; of Milton Ernys, co. Bedf. 27. Lieut. Wm. Symphon, commander of his Majesty's armed storeship Whitby, to Miss Mary Goodridge, of Totton.

Sept. 23. Tho. Jelly, esq; of Bath, to Miss Grefley, young dau. of Sir Nigel G. bt.

24. Rev. Mr. Eyre, V. of Ambrofen and Bicester, Oxfordshire, to Miss Anne Dyer, of Bristol.

30. Mr. Peckham, of Hoor, near Hastings, aged 79, to Mrs. Sarah Manser, aged 60.

At Eghingham, Wm. Routh, esq; of the M. Temple, to Miss Carr.

Oct. 3. At Bath, rev. Sam. Ashe, of Langley Bursett, Wilts, to Miss M. C. Bayly.

7. Godfrey Meynell, esq; of Orchard-st. to Mrs. Susannah Estridge.

At Ramsey, rev. Mr. Fullilove, dissenting minister of that place, aged 70, to Miss Fox, of the same place, aged 15.

8. Rev. Anth. Hinton, of Norwood-Green, to Mrs. Pye, relict of John P. esq; of Bath.

Jn. Hamilton, esq; of Pencandland, to Miss Dundas, dau. to the L. President of the court of session.

10. Mr. John Towers, dissenting minister of Bartholomew-Close, to Miss Reynolds, of Bridewell Precinct.

At Great Bursted, rev. Edw. Gibson, of Billericay, Essex, to Miss Jane Davis, dau. of Mr. D. dissenting minister of Billericay.

13. Rev. Fra. Simes, LL.B. vicar of Rudington, co. Nottingham, to Miss M. Burdett.

14. At Alhby, co. Lincoln, Wm. Reeve, esq; of the M. Temple, to Miss M. King.

At Totteridge chapel, by the rev. Mr. Lintrot, chaplain, Osmund Beauvoir, D.D. late master of the free-school at Canterbury, to Miss Sharpe, of South Bailey Lodge, Enfield Chase, aged 29, only dau. and heiress of the late Fane Wm. Sharpe, esq; member for Calington, who died Oct. 21, 1771.

15. Wm. Roberts, esq; to Miss King, of Cambridge.

16. At Alnwick, co. Northumberland, Jn. Ferriar, M.D. of Stockton, to Miss B. Gair.

17. Rev. Mr. Mavor, of Woodstock, to Miss Ann Harris, of Loughborough, Oxfordshire.

18. At St. Olyth, Essex, Mr. D. Stevens, coal-merchant, aged 87, to Miss H. Carter, aged 17.

Sam. Year, esq; of Leicester-fields, to Miss Proctor, of Ware, Herts.

19. Rich.

Nova Scotia
1782

at Cairny in the presbytery
Scotland.

sq; to Miss Isabella Abbot,
sq; of Abbotbury Hall,

Denbighshire, Philip Yorke,

Mr. Meyrick, of Dyf-
ridgway Owen M. sq;

Dorseth. rev. Hen. Talbot,

sq, to Miss Ann Haley,

chapel of the Swedish Am-
Monfieur de Herman, son

general of Alsace, to Miss
Opbell, dau. and sole heiress

of Milton Ernys, co. Bedf.
Symphon, commander of

storehip Whitby, to Miss
Tounefs.

elly, sq; of Bath, to Miss
g. dau. of Sir Nigel G. bt.

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Wm. Routh, sq; of the
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Mr. Fullilove, dissenting
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of John P. sq; of Bath.

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L. President of the court

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d, rev. Edw. Gibson, of
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and Beauvoir, D.D. late

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Essex, Mr. D. Stevens,

87, to Miss H. Carter,

Leicester-fields, to Miss

erts.

19. Rich.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

713

Mr. Amyfs, master of the White-horse
ian, five miles from *Bury*, in the road to
Newmarket, was looking out of his ground-
floor window, he saw a great light in the ho-
rizon, seemingly over Cavenham, and called
to his family to come and see the strange
light, which kept proceeding slowly di-
rectly towards his house, looked bluish, and
when within a quarter of a mile plainly shed
innumerable stars, each of which appeared
to have a tail, seeming to pass directly
over his house, and, as he thought, only just
clear of the chimnies. He ran to a back
window, saw it keep on its course towards
Great Sixham, and judged it might be ab-
out three rods (16 or 17 feet) in length.
About one minute after he lost sight of it,
he plainly heard a loud noise, as of some-
thing heavy fallen down in the room over-
head. He then looked at his watch, and it
wanted twenty minutes of ten. He
judges that the whole lasted three minutes.
The course appeared to Mr. Amyfs as from
N. W. to S. W. nearly. The prospect from
Cavenham to his house is extremely open,
even to Ely, and far beyond (perhaps to the
German ocean); but soon bounded by trees
and rising grounds to the back of it.

Hull, Aug. 23. The fiery meteor, which made
its appearance in London and its neighbour-
hood, was visible to us also, and at Leeds,
Malton, Whitby, Bridlington, York, &c.
about the same time, with all the apparent
circumstances that have been described; it
was seen likewise by vessels at sea; one just
come in from Rotterdam saw it off the coast
of Holland, and another, just arrived from
Ostend, saw it after she had sailed about an
hour from that place, all supposing that it
terminated at some small distance from
them. Dr. Goldsmith mentions such a globe of
fire to have been seen in Bononia, in Italy,
in 1676, at above three quarters of an hour
after sun-set. It passed Westward with a
most rapid course, and at the rate of not less
than 260 miles in a minute, and at last
flood over the Adriatic Sea. In its course
it crossed over all Italy, and, by computa-
tion, it could not have been less than 38
miles above the surface of the earth. In
the whole line of its course, wherever it
approached, the inhabitants below could dis-
tinctly hear it with a hissing noise, resem-
bling that of a fire-work.—Having passed
away to sea towards Corica, it was at last
heard to go off with a most violent explosion,
much louder than that of a cannon, and
immediately after, another noise was heard
like the rattling of a cart upon a stony pave-
ment. Its magnitude, when at Bononia,
appeared twice as long as the moon one
way, and as broad the other; so that, con-
sidering its height, it could not have been
less than a mile and a half long, and half
a mile broad. The Doctor supposes, that
from the height it was seen, and there be-

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ing no volcano in that quarter of the world
from whence it came, it was more than pro-
bable that this terrible globe was kindled
on some contrary part of the globe in the
Torrid Zone, those regions of vapours, and
thus rising above the air, and passing, in
course, opposite to that of the earth's mo-
tion; in this manner it acquired amazing
rapidity? But, what he says of that will not
hold good in every particular respecting the
present one, as it took a different course,
and may have been occasioned by some of
the vapours issuing from the volcanoes upon
the New Island lately sprung up in the o-
cean, about nine leagues to the S. W. of
Iceland, or perhaps only from that profuse
exhalation of vapours occasioned by the ex-
cessive warm and dry weather we have expe-
rienced this summer.

Tuesday 20.

As the arts of knaves and sharpers can-
not be too frequently exposed, the following
fact we hope will have its use in guarding
strangers from the like imposition. A sailor,
who had just received some prize-money,
walking along the Strand, asked his way of
a barrow-woman to Oxford-road, when a
well-dressed man, within hearing, stepped
up to him and said, he was going to that street
and would conduct him. The sailor followed,
and in St. Martin's-lane the pretended guide
said he would just step to his banker's, and
be with him presently, offering him at the
same time into a parlour in a public house
where some of his accomplices were ready
placed. They seemed to be diverting them-
selves, as mere strangers, at what is called
bidding the horse. One puts halfpence under
a hat, the other turning his back to the
table, guesses odd or even. When they get
a stranger in, they have a glass so placed in
the ceiling that they can see the hand of the
accomplice, who, by doubling up his fingers,
is sure to let his friend right. By this trick
they soon stripped the sailor of his cash, and
found means to leave him to pay the reckon-
ing, who sending for some of his mess-mates
to red-eim him, they marked the house; and
as there are generally some acute ones
among them; they naturally concluded that
in a few days they should find some of the
confederates. Looking out upon the same day,
and laid their heads together to watch them.
As they had judged, so it happened. One of
them appeared, whom the sailor seized, and
with the assistance of his comrades dragged
him to another public house, from whence
he was carried before a magistrate, and by
him committed to the Counter till he could
find bail or repay the money; the latter he
chose to do, as he knew the bail he had to
offer would not bear examining.

Wednesday 20.

The following malefactors were carried in
three carts from Newgate, and executed at
Tyburn, viz. James Grant and William
Smith,

Smith, for breaking open the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob, on Lawrence-Pountney-hill, and stealing a quantity of silver plate; George Adams, alias Peat, for a burglary in the dwelling house of Mrs. Harrison, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and stealing some silver plate, apparel, &c. Thomas Davis, for breaking and entering the chambers of Mr. Handcock, in Scaple Inn, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel; John Butten, for assaulting William Usherwood on the highway, near Kilburn, and robbing him of a handkerchief and 6s. John Fentom, in company with his brother Benjamin, for assaulting Francis Fenley, on the highway, in Kingsland Road, and robbing him of half a guinea, 5s. and a pair of buckles; John Morella, for privately stealing in the shop of Mr. Philip Liffby two pair of silver buckles; and Richard Pratt, for personating and assuming the name of another Richard Pratt, a seaman on board his Majesty's ship Pomona, with an intent to receive his prize-money.

Thursday 21.

Being the birth-day of his R. H. Pr. Wm. Henry, who now enters his 19th year. Their Majesty's received the usual compliments at Windsor.

Friday 22.

Report was made to his Majesty in Council of the capital convicts, thirteen in number, tried in July last, when Wm. Wynne Ryland, Jacob Ringrose Atkins, John Ferdinando Lloyd, James Brown, alias Valkey, John Edwards, James Rivers, alias Davis, Wm. Spang, and Thomas Burgess, were ordered for execution. Atkins and Spang have since been reprieved.

James Bowen, for stealing a box belonging to a club, in which was 26l. George Gahagan, for robbing Jane Garrett of a leg of mutton, and half a guinea, and Wm. Smith, for robbing Mary Dell, in Rosemary-lane, of shirts and linen, pardoned. Wm. Harpur, for horse-stealing, and Edw. Edson, for robbing (in company with Spang) Joseph Slinker on the highway, were pardoned, on condition of serving on board the lighters on the river Thames; the former three years, the latter four years.

Friday 25.

His Majesty in Council has caused it to be notified, that all grants of land in Nova Scotia, prior to the 1st of January, 1774, that have not been located, are by said order revoked and made void; and that the Governor or Commander in Chief for his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia do forbear to issue any order of survey or to pass any grant for any lot or parcel of land within said province in pursuance of any order made by his Majesty in Council prior to the said 1st of Jan. 1774.

Tuesday 26.

This morning the man and woman mentioned in p. 710 were executed in the Borough near St. George's church. See p. 716.

This afternoon, about five o'clock came on the most awful and tremendous storm of thunder and lightning that has been felt this summer in or near the metropolis. Two of the claps of thunder were perhaps the loudest ever heard in this climate; they were preceded by flashes of lightning, one of which struck the South West angle of the King's Bench prison in St. George's Fields; the other, the opposite angle of the Asylum on the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge. The concussion of the air, in consequence of the explosion from each, forced several panes of glass out in each building; and upon a computation of time between the flash and the report, it is thought the cloud could not have been more than 150 yards above the buildings. By the same storm a large tree was split in St. James's Park; a woman passing by had her cloaths set on fire, and it was with difficulty she could be stripped so as to save her life. At Blackman Street in the Borough and Newington the people ran out of their houses frightened, supposing the roofs to be tumbling about their head. The force of the lightning took effect on a wooden house near the hatch in Snow Fields in a very remarkable manner. A frame of glass-work near a yard square was burst out of its place; a large opening was made in a wooden wall; the tiles of the house were many of them displaced, and the whole from top to bottom rendered a spectacle of notice. The violence of this storm reached, on one side, as far as Barn Elms, where two trees were stripped of their bark from top to bottom; and on another to New Cross, where the lightning furrowed up the ground as with a plough. At Limehouse Hole a ship's mast was broken in two, and in the Isle of Dogs the cattle were seemingly much affected. In short, nothing like the violence of this storm is remembered in the environs of London.

Friday 29.

This day William Wynne Ryland, John Lloyd, James Brown, Tho. Burgess, James Rivers, and John Edwards, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence. The gallows was fixed about 30 yards nearer the Park wall than usual. Just as the executioner was preparing to do his office, a storm of thunder and lightning came on, which occasioned some delay; but about a quarter before twelve o'clock they were all turned off; and, after hanging the usual time, were cut down, and delivered to their respective friends. The concourse of spectators on this occasion was hardly ever exceeded.

This morning a letter was received by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, from the Hon. Charles Fox, acquainting his Lordship, that the 3d of next month was the day appointed for signing the definitive treaty with their Catholic and Most Christian Majesties and the United States of America.

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Chronicle 1783

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blue ribbons. The Prince of Wales was in royal purple, with the ensigns of the order of the Garter. The Duke of York in his regiments, as colonel of the 2d regiment of guards, with the Garter. The rest of the nobility, the ladies in particular, in light silks, or figured and some plain muslin, feathers or flowers in the hair.

Friday 10.

This morning the disagreeable news was received at the East India House of the ship Hartwell, Capt. Fiott, being totally lost on her outward-bound voyage the 24th of May off the island of Boa Vista belonging to the Portuguese. The unfortunate event appears to have happened through want of proper discipline on board the ship. The loss to the Company, the insurers, and those who had property in the Hartwell, is estimated at not less than 100,000 l.

The Hartwell was a new ship of upwards of 900 tons burthen, built for the Company, and let at an under-freight.

Capt. Fiott who commanded her, with the greater part of the crew, saved themselves on the rocks on which the ship split.

The Chief Mate and 23 men fitted the long-boat, and proceeded to the West Indies; arrived at St. Vincent's on the 23d of June; took their passage to England from thence in the William, Capt. Young, who landed them at Portsmouth on the same day with Captain Fiott.

Capt. Fiott and the purser took their passage home in a Portuguese; but meeting an English cutter at sea, she landed them at Portsmouth on Friday the 10th instant.

The officers left at Bona Vista are—Mr. Crisp, 3d mate; Mr. White, 6th ditto—Mr. Nicholas Fiott, Mr. P. Patriarche, Mr. C. Willimot, Mr. Boydel, Mr. Price, midshipmen.—Mr. Jones, captain's clerk; with fifty-two of the crew:

Whitehall, Saturday 11.

The King has been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to erect the province of Nova Scotia into a Bishop's see, and to name and appoint the Reverend Charles Inglis, Doctor in Divinity, to be Bishop of the said see.

Monday 13.

This day the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is now entered into the 46th year of his age, was publicly observed, for the first time since his Royal Highness came of age, at Windsor.

The entertainment, very different from the usual etiquette on a birth-day at St. James's, consisted of tea, a concert, and a supper. The tea was served in the Queen's saloon, and the concert was performed in the apartments adjoining; at which the King and Prince's hands assisted.

About four in the afternoon the Royal Family made a slight dinner; and about eight tea was served to the nobility and most of the great officers of state, who were invited.

At eleven o'clock at night, the company were introduced into St. George's Hall, which was most splendidly and beautifully illuminated on the occasion. Upon their entrance were discovered two tables; one on the throne at the upper end of the Hall, and immediately under the picture of King William, at which were seated the King and Queen at the head, in chairs; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, on the right of his Majesty; and the Princess on the left of her Majesty.

In the middle of the Hall, below the table at which the Royal Family sat, was a long table, at which were seated the great officers of state, lords and ladies of the household, and other visitors according to their rank.

The supper, consisting of only one course, was made up of all the delicacies of the season; with a very superb desert, which was interspersed with several devices in pastry and confectionary.

A select band of musicians, placed in the gallery at the lower end of the hall, played the greater part of the time at supper. The attendants on their Majesties were, the pages, gentlemen in waiting, and the maids of honour. Those who attended on the guests were, the masters of the ceremonies, and other servants of the King, Queen, and Prince's household.

The apartments in the castle were illuminated; and several butts of beer, by the King's express order, given to the soldiers of the 43d (or Monmouthshire) regiment on duty at Windsor, to drink his Highness's health.

Of the illuminations throughout Westminster and the city, no description can convey an adequate idea; let it suffice to say, that a more beautiful display of artificial light has not been exhibited in the metropolis and its sister city for many years.

Tuesday 14.

Sir James Harris, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague, presented a memorial to the States General, assuring their H. M. that, if it be decided that a foreign mediation is necessary for the re-establishment of the tranquillity of the Republic, and that his Majesty is invited, the King will be eager to employ all the care that may depend on his Majesty to bring the negotiation to a happy, solid, and permanent issue.

Wednesday 15.

The Right Hon. Lord Mount Edgcumbe laid the first stone of a new church at Stonehouse, near Plymouth. His Lordship was attended by two lodges of Free Masons, a party of marines, and an elegant band of music.

Thursday 16.

This being the birth day of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who then en-

1789

tered into the 25th year of his age, the same was observed nearly in the same manner with that of his R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Their Majesties' supper was served in a rich service of gold; the Queen's head-dress was profusely ornamented with diamonds; and all the Princesses wore feathers in their caps.

The lighting-up of the hall was in the highest style of splendor and magnificence; it was illuminated with the new Bengal lamps, which stood on pedestals round the room; and the decorations were in the same grand and magnificent style as on the birthday of the Prince of Wales.

Tuesday 21.

Being the birth-day of Prince William Henry, who then entered into the 23d year of his age, their Majesties received the usual compliments on the occasion at Windsor.

On account of his Highness's connection with naval affairs, the ordinaries of Deptford and Woolwich displayed their colours.

Wednesday 22.

A Special Court of Directors was held at the India House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Captain and Officers of the ship Hartwell; and after an examination into all the particulars, which lasted several hours, came to a resolution to dismiss the Captain and Chief Mate, and suspend the Second Mate from The service.

Thursday 23.

M. de Calonne, the late French Minister, dined with Sir Robert Herries, in Jefferson-square. There are as many articles of peculation exhibited in France against this once-popular Minister, as in England against Mr. Hastings.

Friday 24.

The Recorder made his report to his Majesty the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, convicted in last July session, when ten convicts were ordered for execution on Thursday the 30th instant. Nine were respited during his Majesty's pleasure; and one remains for the decision of the twelve Judges.

Saturday 25.

This day the hop-picking began in Kent, where in general the hop-plantations have suffered considerably by the rains.

Sunday 26.

A very strong report having prevailed on Friday evening and Saturday relative to some disturbances at the Hague, we learn that the case was literally as follows:

On the 14th inst. in the evening, Sir James Harris, after delivery of his memorial to the States General, had, in company with the Marquis de Thulmeyer, a conference with the President (Count Welderen), and the Secretary of the States General, which lasted till eleven o'clock at night: what passed remains wholly a secret, but it

is conjectured to have been relative to the memorial. On the next and succeeding days, viz. Wednesday 15, and Thursday 16, the States General met for dispatch of business. At midnight the assembly adjourned, and on Friday the 17th they met again, whereby as far as can be collected, there were such heats and animosities (the French party being against receiving the mediation of England or Prussia, and calling out for France as the only ally of the republic, and consequently the only power that could be interested in their disputes), that, in the midst of confusion and bustle, the President adjourned to the Monday following, August 20, on which it is supposed they met; but no accounts of their proceedings so late as that day are yet come over.

This day the Purser of the General Goddard East-Indiaman, Capt. Foxall, arrived at the East India-house, with the agreeable news of the above ship being safely arrived off the Isle of Wight from Coast and China. She sailed from St. Helena the 30th of June, and left there the Earl of Oxford, Capt. White, from Coast and Bay; the Earl of Middlesex, Capt. Rogers; and the Ponsonborne, Capt. Thomas, from Coast and China.

Thursday 20.

This morning in the Old Bailey the following convicts were executed, Jos. Williams, T. Collins, J. Jones, B. M'Coul, G. Brace, Ja. Mitchell, Dennis Harlem, Ja. Romain T. Alger, J. Woodward, alias Gilbert Baggage. They all behaved very penitent. Williams was the first that has been executed for carrying fire arms and attempting to rescue smuggled goods, made death by a late act of parliament.

Friday 31.

A circular letter has been sent, by order of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, to the Chief Magistrates of the seaports, to take the sense of the merchants resident in their several districts on the following propositions:

1. Whether it would best answer the purposes of commerce, totally to abolish all fees paid to the officers of the Customs, and replace their emoluments by a duty of nine pence a ton on all vessels clearing outwards?
2. To abolish fees, except those on imports, and to replace their emoluments by a duty of five pence a ton on each vessel every voyage, with an exception to coasting vessels carrying lime, &c.?
3. Or whether it would be better to retain the fees, after having them regulated by act of Parliament, to prevent demurs and abuses of every kind?
4. What hours of attendance would best suit the purposes of commerce?

A bill framed according to the plans of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, attending as close as possible to the opinions of the merchants collectively, is intended to be in-

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booms of those persons who had agreed to
 work at the reduced prices. The magis-
 trates met, and sent the town officers to seize
 the perpetrators; but finding themselves too
 weak, they returned. The magistrates then
 went along with them, and came up with
 some who had the webs they had cut
 out in their hands, and remonstrated with
 them; who, in place of listening to their ar-
 guments, pelted them with volleys of stones,
 one of which struck the Lord Provost a vi-
 olent blow on the arm; some other gentle-
 men were wounded with stones. It was
 then found necessary to call for the aid of
 the military, who conducted the magistrates
 back to the Council Chamber, where they
 deliberated upon what was to be done. The
 military were ordered to draw up at the
 Cross with screwed bayonets, and their
 guns loaded with ball. The magistrates
 then came out, and caused the Riot Act to
 be read to an immense multitude, and
 gave suitable advice to the populace, warn-
 ing them of their danger, and desiring them
 to disperse, but in vain. The soldiers then
 were ordered to the Gallowgate, where the
 principal body of the weavers were. On ap-
 proaching them, the military endeavoured to
 line the street and lanes, when a scuffle en-
 sued; upon which the soldiers were com-
 manded to fire, which they did, and killed
 eight active persons, and wounded several
 more. After this a number were taken
 prisoners, and lodged in the gaol. During the
 night, the soldiers continued under arms,
 and expresses were sent for reinforcements.
 Next day a proclamation was published,
 prohibiting all persons from continuing
 those daring combinations, and from gather-
 ing together in crowds upon the streets,
 particularly in the night-time; and the
 military were continued under arms.

On the 6th all was quiet, and good order
 restored. Six persons who were active in
 the riot, and a petty writer who acted as
 their secretary, were committed to gaol.
 The eight persons who were killed were
 buried without the least disturbance; and
 every thing respecting the interment was
 carried on with the greatest decency. How-
 ever, some hundreds of operative weavers
 have left Glasgow, and are gone to Eng-
 land.

IRELAND.

The Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne read
 his recantation from the errors of the
 Church of Rome, in the parish church of
 Cloonmel, on the 22d of August last.
 The Earl of Earsfort, Chief Justice of the
 King's Bench, with several others of the
 nobility, and a very numerous congrega-
 tion, were present at the solemnity.

Aug. 28. At the last assizes at Trim,
 one Kelly, a noted robber, was capitally
 convicted, and received sentence to be exe-
 cuted on Wednesday the 22d of August.
 Previous to being led out, he contrived to cut

his blankets into strips of four inches broad,
 joined the pieces together with strong wool-
 len thread, and formed a double sling, which
 passed under each arm, and the ends were
 fastened at his neck with an iron hook to
 receive the rope. Thus accoutred, he pre-
 ceeded to the place of execution, where he
 addressed the hangman (who by the bye is
 supposed to have been bribed) told him he
 forgave him, but requested he would draw
 him up close to the pulley, and when dead
 let him down gently. The unfortunate
 wretch, too confident of success, was shortly
 after launched from the table; but, not hav-
 ing allowed for the extension of the blanket
 by his own weight, after hanging about eight
 minutes without motion, the hook fastened
 in his windpipe, and gave him such exquisite
 pain, that he suddenly raised his arms,
 seized the rope, and struggled for a consider-
 able time, till he expired. After being cut
 down, the whole apparatus was discovered,
 to the astonishment of the Sheriff and a num-
 ber of gentlemen present.

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, Sept. 4. The Silver Arrow shot for at
 Richmond on Tuesday last by the gentlemen
 archers of Darlington and Richmond, was
 won by Mr. James Glenton of Richmond.
 The same day a Silver Cup was shot for at
 the same place by the same Archers, which
 was also won by Mr. Glenton.

Leeds, Sept. 4. The captain of a Swedish
 ship, seized at Hull for having a quantity of
 wool on board, has now made an open con-
 fession, and impeached several people in that
 neighbourhood, who, it seems, have carried
 on a large trade in this iniquitous practice for
 some time past. The mate of the ship has
 declared, upon oath, that he believes every
 Swede or Danish vessel that comes into the
 port of Hull smuggles wool abroad every
 voyage. Very particular orders have been
 sent from the Secretary of State's office
 to the magistrates in the North, for carry-
 ing on the prosecution against persons con-
 cerned in this illicit traffic.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Advice has been received, that the India
 warehouses at Lisbon, containing goods to a
 vast amount, had been set on fire, but fortu-
 nately extinguished with the loss only of
 about 2 or 3000l.

A seizure of a large and rich assortment of
 Indian muslins from England was made
 about a fortnight ago at Havre de Grace.
 They were immediately impounded as British
 manufactures; but an officer of the King's
 customs there detected the artifice, and had
 the whole parcel, amounting to 6000l. steel,
 confiscated. The vessel that carried them
 over was not stopped, as in former times,
 pursuant to the compact lately entered into
 by the two nations respecting the navigations
 of the respective countries.

GENT. MAG. September, 1787.

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The Spanish fleet under M. de Langara, that was cruising on the coast of Barbary, having given umbrage to the Dey of Algiers, has been recalled at the instance of the Spanish minister, who was ordered to engage for it, or lose his head. Other advices say, that a fleet is now fitting out at Cadiz, under the immediate direction of Don Solano, which is to be employed against the Algerines, who have in a great measure broken the peace, and stop the Spanish trade; seldom a ship arriving at Cadiz, except now and then one from England.

The Under Secretary in the war department at Madrid has been arrested, and sent a state prisoner to one of the fortresses belonging to the crown. The cause is not publicly known.

The Prince of Asturias, who for some time past has held the office of Secretary of State, has now taken upon himself the superintendence of all the other departments of the Spanish government during the indisposition of the King his father.

Letters from Sicily give an account of an extraordinary eruption of Mount Etna, such as has not happened before in the memory of man; a loud rumbling noise, and a quivering of the mountain, preceded this phenomenon; but, on the 18th of July, about three in the morning, a terrible volume of fire issued from the mountain like a whirlwind, and with such a blaze as the mountain was opened, and a column of fire had added two thirds to its height, which cast such a light, that people could see to read by it at 20 miles distance. A shower of sand, or calcined lava, and stones of an enormous size, were cast a prodigious height, and fell again at a great distance. Sulphurous vapours, lightnings, and horrible howlings in the air, accompanied this dreadful irruption. The shower of sand and calcined stones is said to have fallen on the city and suburbs of Messina and Calabria, and on all the islands and adjacent coasts as far as Malta. The column of fire at first took its direction towards the Ionic sea; but, at a certain distance, shifted towards the African coast. The inhabitants suffered from the suffocating smell, and the extreme heat of the air. All the produce of the earth is destroyed; and, for many miles, the land resembles the scorched desert of Libya. It is remarkable, that Volcanos began about the same time to send forth flames; and the lava flows at present along the valley which separates that mountain from Mount Somma.

A terrible fire has reduced to ashes the city of Roppin, in the March of Brandenburg, about eight or nine leagues from Berlin. There are not more than 240 houses standing; more than 600 have been destroyed, as well as three churches, the town house, and the buildings belonging to Prince Henry of Prussia; and the royal magazine, in which were the clothing ready to be delivered to

the troops. They estimate the loss at many millions.

Field Marshal Prince Esterházy, having resigned the command of the Noble Hungarian Guard at Vienna, his Imperial Majesty has conferred the same on Count Caralg, together with the rank of General of Cavalry.

By advices from Ferrara in Italy; besides several violent shocks of an earthquake, they have had a most dreadful tempest, accompanied with such large hail as to lay the country waste for several miles round. The wind was so violent as to tear up large trees by the root. From Freccate they learn that Cardinal York lay dangerously ill.

By the latest accounts from Mexico of the earthquake, which happened there on the 18th of April (see p. 733), the effects were not so violent as were at first reported. It took a S. E. direction from Potosi to Oaxaca, and from Vera Cruz to Acapulco; all the intermediate towns have suffered; but Mexico the least of any, no person being killed; but some buildings of chief note were laid in ruins.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

August 12.

His Majesty having been pleased to erect the Province of Nova Scotia into a Bishoprick, and to appoint the Rev. Dr. Ch. Inglis to be Bishop thereof, he was this day consecrated at Lambeth-Chapel by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Rochester and Chester. The Consecration Sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph White, M. A. Abp. Laud's Arabic Professor in the University of Oxford.

Aug. 13.

A Court Martial was held for the trial of Major Brown, of the 67th regiment, and began sitting at the Horse Guards. The following Officers composed the Court:

P R E S I D E N T.

General Lord Frederick Cavendish.
Lieut. G. Johnson, Maj. G. Martin,
Clark, Ainsley,
Cuninghame, Bann,
Lt. Geo. Lennox, Cox,
Burgoyne, Col. Rooke,
D. of Northumberland, Hoarham,
Hall, Dundas,
Major G. Harcourt, M'Bean.

The charges against Major Brown are two—me, for disrespectful behaviour to the Court that tried Capt. Hedges—the other, for a tyrannical exercise of his authority, as Commanding Officer of the 97th regiment.

August 22.

Agreeable to an order of Council, a Jury was sworn to make trial of his Majesty's coins in the Pix of the Mint; after which Mr. Lane, Clerk of the Goldsmiths Company, read the charter and other official papers, and then the Jury proceeded to business. The money told out and weighed, according

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ording to ancient custom, went through the
rials by fire and water, and was found to
swer the standard. Having finished, they
went to Goldsmiths Hall, where an elegant
entertainment was provided on the occa-
sion.

August 27.

At a meeting of the Medical Society in
Crane Court, two very ingenious papers were
read; one, a case sent by Dr. Percival of
Manchester, of the Tape worm, cured by
electricity; the other, a paper from Dr.
Falconer of Bath, on the cure of the *Mor-
bus Coriæus*, or Nervous Fever, in which
the methods prescribed by the Antients were
contrasted with the practice of the Moderns.
At the conclusion of which, the Doctor la-
ments the little progress that has been made
in the *Materia Medica* from the days of
Hippocrates to the present time.

September 1.

The town has been amused for some days
with the eccentric reveries of a Maniac
(or *Sione*), who had taken it into his head
to be in love with the Princess Royal, and
to write to the Queen to let her know that
he was in a state of mental distractions,
at the same time requesting her daughter in
marriage, assuring her Majesty that *they*
should be a very happy couple. He seems to
be a very harmless being, and a very fit Com-
panion for Margaret Nicolson!

Wednesday 5.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Secretary to the
Right Hon. William Eden, his Majesty's
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-
tentiary at Paris, arrived at the Office of
the Marquis of Caermarthen, his Majesty's
Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Af-
fairs, with the Convention between his Ma-
jesty and the most Christian King, for ex-
plaining the extent and meaning of the thir-
teenth article of the last Definitive Treaty of
Peace; which Convention was signed at Ver-
sailles on the 31st of August last by Mr.
Eden, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and by
the Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian
Majesty. *Gaz.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury notified to
the King in form the death of the late Bi-
shop of Carlisle; in consequence of which
his Majesty's *Co-gé d'Elire* will soon issue
for choosing a fresh Bishop of that See. See
p. 842.

The following is a List of the Ships taken
up by the Court of Directors of the E. I.
Company for the ensuing season; and the
order in which they are to be dispatched from
Europe.

Oct. 11. Dutton, Hunt, Bombay and
China. Stormont, Allen, Madeira, Coast
and China.—Nov. 9. Deyford, Gerrard,
Bombay and China. Belmont, Dick, Ga-
mage, Bombay and China. Duke of Grat-
ton, Barclay, St. Helena, Bencoolen and
China.—Nov. 25. Earl Cornwallis, Hodg-
son, Madeira, Coast and China. Pacific,

Corner, Madeira, Coast and China. Essex,
Strover, St. Helena and China.—Dec. 9.
Barwell, Welladrice, Coast and China. Ce-
res, Price, Coast and China. Contractor, Mac-
cintosh, Coast and China.—Dec. 24. Phoenix,
Rattray, Madeira and Bengal. Kent, Har-
dinge, Bengal.—Jan. 8. Manship, Gregorie,
Coast and Bay.—Jan. 23. Lord Macartney,
Hay, Coast and Bay. William Pitt, Mit-
chell, Coast and Bay. Major, Agrew, Coast
and Bay. Rochford, Stuart, Madeira, Ben-
gal and Bencoolen.—Feb. 6. Northumber-
land, Rees, Coast and Bay. Dublin, Smith,
Bengal. Royal Henry, Dundas, Madeira
and Bombay.—Feb. 21. Watterton, Snow,
Bombay. General Coote, Baldwin, China.
Duke of Montrose, Dorin, China.—Mar. 7.
Morfe, Elliott, China. Raymond, Smed-
ley, China. Ains, Davy Foulkes, China.
Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Company's
ship.

Each ship is to stay at Gravesend 20 days;
after which she is to go to the Downs, where
she is permitted to stay ten days more, and
no longer.

A private Board was this day held at the
Treasury, for the purpose of examining
the answer to the circular letter (see p. 736),
written some time since to the Chief Ma-
gistrates at different ports to consider of some
alterations in the Custom-house depart-
ment. From many places the answer given
to Mr. Rose has been, that they prefer the
present mode, believing it to be more con-
ducive to the welfare and security of com-
merce, than any new plan hitherto proposed
whatsoever.

Monday 10.

A duel took place in Hyde-Park between
Sir John Macpherson, Bart. and Maj. Browne.
The parties met near Grosvenor-gate about
eleven o'clock. The pistols were loaded on
the ground, and it was agreed they both
should fire at the same time: they did so;
Sir John received the Major's second fire;
but his own pistol missed fire. Col. Murray,
second to Sir John, then requested M. J. Ro-
berts, who was second to Maj. Brown, "If
his friend was satisfied." He did so; and
M. J. Browne said, "he was satisfied that Sir
John had behaved with great gallantry, and
much like a man of honour;" but, for a
further explanation being required on the
part of the Major, a third shot was ex-
changed; and then both parties quitting
the ground came up to each other, said a
few words, and parted with salutations of
civility.

Wednesday 12.

The Court of Directors of the Hon East
India Company yesterday agreed to contract
for the Madeira wine they want for the use
of their settlements abroad, for the ensuing
season, at 17l. 10s. per pipe of 115 gallons,
which is considerably lower than they have
paid for this article. Last year the contract
price was 20l. the year preceding 26l. and
before

before that time the prices were from 30l. to 30 guineas.

Same day the sessions began at the Old Bailey, when Henry Siernie, otherwise Gentleman Harry, was brought to the bar, and tried for stealing from the person of the Duke of Beaufort his Grace's George, set with diamonds. His Grace deposed, that on the 4th of June, on returning from the levee at St. James's, he found himself surrounded by a great number of persons, the meaning of which did not instantly occur to his mind; but on putting down his hand to feel for his George, he missed it. On calling out very loud to his servants, they came up. One asked, if he could fix on any person? But his confusion was so great that he could only point to a man in Black who had stood near. In little more than a minute he saw his servant seize on a person whom he had not remarked before, and on whom he was told the George was found. His Grace produced the George, which, he said, had been in his possession ever since it was taken out of the prisoner's pocket. Being asked by counsel, if he was sure the prisoner was the person who stole the George, he frankly owned, his suspicions rested chiefly on a man in Black.

Thomas Webb, servant to the Duke, declared, he seized and searched the man in Black, but found nothing; but in seizing the prisoner and putting his hand in his pocket, he pulled out the George. He admitted, that he had not seen the George taken from his Grace; but he swore positively to the taking of it out of the prisoner's pocket. In this he was supported by

Shepley, the gate-keeper at Cleveland-row, who saw the transaction.

The prisoner, being called upon for his defence, said, he had no witnesses; but left his case entirely to his counsel. He addressed himself to the jury, and hoped that nothing they had read in the papers to his disadvantage would prejudice their minds against him.

In this he was seconded by the Judge, who observed, There were two separate crimes charged in the indictment; one, a robbery by the highway; the other, *privately stealing from the person*; but it was for the jury to judge, whether it came in proof that his was the hand that stole the George; if not, they must quit him of privately stealing, which would of course clear him of the capital charge. After a quarter of an hour's consultation, the jury brought him in *Guilty of stealing, but not privately*.

At a meeting of the Medical Society in Crane Court, Dr. Latham stated some particulars relative to a slow fever, which had lately fallen under his observation, occasioned by children's leaving school and mixing with other company; a consequence not unfrequent on mixing ships companies, and in recruiting regiments.

Two papers were afterwards read to the

Society, both on the nature, property, and consequences of thunder and lightning; with observations and remarks on the different effects of the electric fluid; the first by Dr. Hawes; the other by Mr. Parkinson, a young medical gentleman of Hoxton-square.

An officer of the Sheriff of Middlesex seized a cart load of the property of Sir John Macpherson, and sundry other trunks and packages belonging to him, by virtue of a warrant from the Sheriff of that county, grounded upon an order of the Court of King's Bench, in Easter Term 1781, to force an appearance from Sir John to Mr. Petrie's action against him for 41,000l. in consequence of which the late Governor General of Bengal immediately entered an appearance.

Major General Meadows attended the Directors of the E. I. Company, and was sworn into his Office of Gov. General and Commander in Chief of Bombay.

Saturday 15.

The entertainments closed at the Haymarket theatre for the season, with the Opera of Inkle and Yarico, and the Farce of the Rump.

Monday 17.

This day stocks fell considerably, on the report that his Most Christian Majesty, as friend and ally to the republic of Holland, had called upon his Britannic Majesty, as guarantee to the constitution of the republic, cordially to join his Most Christian Majesty to repel any force that may be employed by any power whatever to compel the United States to measures contrary to their long-established Constitution; that their present unfortunate disputes may be settled by mediation.

Friday 21.

St. James's. This day his Excellency the Marquis Del Campo, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary from the court of Spain, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

This evening, at nine o'clock, the Lords of the Admiralty signed warrants in the usual form, to impress seamen for his Majesty's service, which were issued at one in the morning with the utmost secrecy. It should seem, that the necessity for men is urgent; for, besides sweeping both sides of the river, they strip every vessel of all hands, except the captain; nor would any remonstrances save either mates or apprentices. Before nine o'clock on Saturday morning they had impressed upwards of 2000 men, none of whom were examined, as was usual by a regulating captain. Press warrants have since taken place at every port in the kingdom; and it is supposed that before the end of the present month 20 ships of the line will be manned.

Two sloops, the *Pyliades* and another, are ordered out to sea; and the captains are not to obey their instructions until they are in a certain latitude West of the Lizard.

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the nature, property, and under and lightning; with remarks on the different electric fluid; the first by Dr. By Mr. Parkinson, a gentleman of Hoxton-square, the Sheriff of Middlesex of the property of Sir and sundry other trunks going to him, by virtue of the Sheriff of that county, order of the Court of Easter Term 1781, to be from Sir John to Mr. sent him for 41,000*l.* in which the late Governor immediately entered an ap-

pendows attended the Directors Company, and was sworn Gov. General and Com-Bombay.

Friday 15. The boats closed at the Haymarket the season, with the Parico, and the Farce of

Monday 17. I tell considerably, on the part of Christian Majesty, as the republic of Holland, and Britannie Majesty, as the situation of the republic, Most Christian Majesty that may be employed by to compel the United States to their present unforced settled by mediation.

Monday 21. The day his Excellency the Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of Spain, had audience of his Majesty, to

Monday o'clock, the Lords signed warrants in the press seamen for his which were issued at with the utmost secrecy, the necessity for men sweeping both sides of every vessel of all Spain; nor would any other mates or apprentices o'clock on Saturday impelled upwards of whom were examined, stating captain, Press taken place at every and it is supposed that present month 20 ships needed:

Monday and another, are and the captains are not on until they are in of the Lizard.

The

Baronets of England and Nova Scotia, how properly distinguished. 517

like as in the Revolution party; though, I fear, few of them became better by their attachment to either.

THO. WATSON.

MR. URBAN,

April 26.

IN your *Obituary*, vol. LIX. p. 1213, where you mention the death of George Earl Cowper, you have taken some pains to settle his German title, by explaining the difference between a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and a Prince of the Milanese in the Holy Roman Empire. By your attention to this distant object, you have, as is often the case, been diverted from one that is nearer and more interesting; I mean his British honours, among which you enumerate his being a "Baronet of England and Nova Scotia."

This last is an inaccuracy, which I often hear repeated in common conversation, but which ought not to receive the sanction of your authority. A comparison of the words used in the earliest patents for creating those two degrees of baronage will, I think, give a clear understanding of this matter, and furnish some remarks by way of explanation.

The baronet's patent, *under the great seal of England*, contains this clause: "Ordinavimus, creximus, constituimus, et creavimus quendam statum, dignitatem, nomen, et titulum baronetti (Anglice, of a baronet) *infra hoc regnum nostrum Angliæ*, perpetuis temporibus duraturum, &c. &c."

The baronet's patent, *under the great seal of Scotland*, commences with the King's titles as usual: "Carolus, Dei gratia, Magna Britannia, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ rex," and then declares, "creximus, &c. &c. et facimus, eregimus, constituimus, creamus, et ordinavimus, certum hereditarium gradum, dignitatem, nomen, ordinem, titulum, ac statum baronetti, fore et remansurum perpetuo et tempore futuro *in dicto regno nostro Scotiæ, et in omnibus aliis dominiis nostris quibuscunque*," &c. &c.

Here you see the sovereign, describing himself as King of Great Britain, so far from confining this order of baronets to the colony of Nova Scotia, as your description of the title would lead us to suppose, creates it expressly for his kingdom of Scotland, and all his other dominions whatsoever; whereas these last extensive words are wanting

in the patents of those whom you call Baronets of England.

As all honours flow from the Crown, it does not seem unwarrantable to suppose, that, upon the union of the two crowns of England and Scotland in the same sovereign, he might, under the great seal of either of his kingdoms, grant titles common to both, just as his subjects, born after his accession to both crowns, acquired a community of many privileges by the mere operation of law, long before the union of the two parliaments in the reign of Queen Anne. If this should be the case, those whom you call Baronets of Nova Scotia were Baronets of Great Britain from their first creation; but, even admitting this to remain in doubt, there cannot be any in regard to their being Baronets of Scotland.

Upon the whole, the circumstances attending the institution of the two orders may be stated as follows: those whom you call Baronets of England were created under the great seal of that kingdom by the King of Great Britain, in order to promote the conquest and settlement of *Ulster*, and were distinguished by the arms of that province as a badge of honour, to hold and enjoy their dignity within his kingdom of England. Those whom you erroneously call Baronets of Nova Scotia were created by the King of Great Britain under the great seal of Scotland, in order to promote the settlement and civilization of Nova Scotia, and had the arms of that province as their badge, to hold and enjoy their dignity within his kingdom of Scotland, and in all his other dominions whatsoever.

The denomination of these two orders must both be taken from one and the same circumstance, namely, from the great seal appendant to their patents, or from the object of their respective institutions. If from the great seal you call one of them Baronets of England, it cannot be doubted that the others are Baronets of Scotland, even if the King of Great Britain's right should be questioned to create them British baronets, as it seems to have been his express intention to have done. On the other hand, if you denominate one of these orders Baronets of Nova Scotia, from their badge, and the purposes for which they were instituted, the others must be called Baronets of *Ulster*.

In fact, the Baronets of Scotland ne-

GENT. MAG. June, 1790.

Novadwa 1790

ver were called Nova Scotia Baronets before Collins published his English Baronetage, when he invited all persons holding that dignity to supply him with their genealogies; among those that were sent him he found some English lists, and therefore he placed them, by way of appendix, at the end of his book, under the erroneous title of Nova Scotia Baronets, though their proper denomination had long before been given them, in a "Catalogue of the Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Knights of the Garter, Knights Baronets of England and Scotland, Knights of the Bath from the First of King James, and Knight Bachelors from the First of King Charles to this present. Collected by T. W. Printed at London in 1642." Surely an author, writing in the life-time of the sovereign who instituted the order, and within 17 years of its commencement, is a better authority for its true denomination, than Collins, who published his work a century afterwards.

It is very surprising that Mr. Beatson, who, by being on the spot, could so easily have had recourse to the original records, should have adopted Mr. Collins's error, by saying, in the "Political Index," printed at Edinburgh in 1786, part II. p. 197, "that, from the institution and design of this order of baronets in Scotland, they are denominated Baronets of Nova Scotia;" for by this rule the baronets in England should be denominated Baronets of Ulster, as I have already observed, and with I could add that this is the only inaccuracy in his List.

Some appeals have been made, at different times, to the English Heralds Office, relative to the precedence which ought to be allowed to the Baronets of Scotland in English assemblies, &c. This is no longer a point of ceremonial within their cognizance, but is become a point of law, arising out of the fourth article of the Union, in these words: "And that there be a communication of all other rights, privileges, and advantages, which do or may belong to the subjects of either kingdom, *except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these articles.*"

At that time it was well understood, that the Peers of Scotland, by virtue of this article, would take place according to the dates of their patents; and, as a very great number of them were of an older creation than most of the Peers of

England, the latter were careful to secure their own precedence by the 23d article of the Union, which continues the distinction between the peers of the two kingdoms. But as no such exception was made in regard to the Baronets of Scotland, they are become entitled to a full and unqualified community of rights, privileges, and advantages, with the Baronets of England, forming one body as Baronets of Great Britain, and ranking according to the dates of their respective patents, under the authority of the fourth article of the Union, in like manner as the peers would have done if it had not been otherwise provided by the 23d article abovementioned. M. W.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.
YOU have inserted, p. 383, from a pamphlet lately published, the particulars of a conversation said to have passed between the late Mr. Silas Deane and the author. While the latter chooses to conceal his name, the public will remain at a loss what credit is due to his extraordinary narrative; which would have born a greater air of authenticity, had it been in a less dramatic form. Theodosius might recollect with accuracy the general assertions of the dying infidel; but it was impossible for him, without the assistance of a short-hand writer, to bring away with him every particular of so long a dialogue. If the world be at all concerned in the history of the private opinions of Silas Deane, Theodosius, and "the clergyman of established reputation" whom he mentions, should come forward, and, by their real signatures, give authority to the materials he has furnished towards such a history. He owes this to a living character of no small celebrity, who appears to be deeply interested in the truth or falsehood of the story. Dr. Priestley disclaims the title of instructor of this emissary of rebellion, with whom he declares that "he never had any conversation on the subject of religion;" and whether the tenets Mr. Deane is made to profess, in the Narrative, can be fairly deduced from the Doctor's writings, "may be seen by any person who will think proper to consult them." But, lest the refusal of the Doctor's multifarious writings should prove too heavy a task for an indolent reader, he has given us the testimony of one of his correspondents to the improbability of the narrative. I

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measure to her (for it is a female that
sires it), but the generality of our na-
on are equally interested in it. By
knowing the cause, we may in some
measure prevent the dreadful havoc in
our land, cattle, and property, which
such sudden inundations occasion. From
fluence to poverty is sometime the sad-
effect of fate. An instance of this
appened to a worthy member of the com-
munity lately in Essex (a Mr. Harriot):
after having gone through many degrees
of hardships in different quarters of the
world, he at last settled near Rochford;
here he turned farmer, and his genius
thought of gaining (by imbanking) a
portion of land from the sea; in this
scheme he succeeded, at a great ex-
pense, and improved it so much, that
his new-gained land let this last year for
well, his spirits were now in unison with
his accumulating wealth; but, alas! our
days are fleeting, by accident his house
and barns were burnt to the ground,
and, to finish the stroke, the high-tide,
on the 2d of Feb. last, overflowed and
turned to sea again his once imbanked
land!

Mr. President, I should have been
happy to have seen some of our Newto-
nians give their sentiments on this sub-
ject; but their silence has enabled your
humble servant (although diffident of
his abilities) to convey, through you,
Sir, to the Scientific Society of Graves-
end, his thoughts concerning this phæ-
nomenon.

On the 2d of Feb. last, the moon was
within one day of being, what is com-
monly called, new; consequently we
did expect such high tides as are then
common. But the tide on the above
day being remarkably high was attrib-
uted to the strong N. W. wind that
then blew.

It is an observation among our fisher-
men and watermen, that the highest
tides in the river Thames are when the
wind blows from the N. W.; and that no
high tides were ever known with the
wind to the Eastward of the North.
But why so? how does the river Thames
lay? Answer, nearly West and East.
Then, the wind blowing from the N. W.,
we should suppose (in some measure)
must blow the water out or from the river.
It does so, and yet by the same
wind it occasions it to be fuller than the
ordinary course of tides would make it.
This paradoxical discourse I must clear
up in the following manner:

The N. W. wind which answers to

45 degrees, blows from the coasts of
Scotland, Northumberland, Durham,
and Yorkshire, across the German ocean,
where it occasions a great swell or cur-
rent that strikes on the coast of Holland;
here it would fly off in the same angle
by which it came, but is instantane-
ously repelled by the constant wind
coming in paralleled lines; this occasi-
ons it to take a new direction, which it
does in another angle, by keeping its
course by the coasts of Flanders and
North part of Picardy, till it arrives in
the Straits of Dover, where we will
leave it a short time.

From the Irish channel comes like-
wise with the same wind another current,
which keeps close to and runs along the
Eastward coasts of Bretagne, Norman-
dy, and Picardy, and there entering into
the Straits of Dover, meets with the be-
fore-mentioned current from the North.
The currents here thus meeting natu-
rally must raise the sea, thus confined, to
a great height, which can only be vented
into the adjoining rivers, and upon
the coasts of Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and
Picardy.

These Sir, are my thoughts on the
cause, which, if they convey any know-
ledge on the matter, it will be a singu-
lar satisfaction that they were laid be-
fore you, by Sir, Yours, &c. F.G.S.S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 20.

IN the new edition of Mr. Warton's
Milton, p. 531, there is an account
of a miniature painting by Cooper, said
to be of Milton, for which Sir Joshua
Reynolds paid 100 guineas.

However excellent the miniatures of
Cooper may be, I presume that Sir
Joshua Reynolds would not have paid
100 guineas for any representation by
him, without regard to the person re-
presented.

To impose on any man is immoral;
but to impose on so fair and worthy a
man as Sir Joshua Reynolds, is an ag-
gravated offence.

The memorandum on the back is a
palpable fiction. It says, "This pic-
ture belonged to Deborah Milton, who
was her father's amanuensis: at her
death was sold to Sir William Daven-
ant's family." It also says, that "se-
veral encouragers and lovers of the fine
arts at that time wanted this picture,
particularly Lord Dorset, John Somers,
esq. Sir Robert Howard, Dryden, At-
terbury, Dr. Aldrich, and Sir John
Denham."

Debo-

1791

1792

Deborah Milton [Mrs. Clarke] died in August, 1727, *preface* p. xii. Now, excepting Bp. Atterbury, then in exile, all those "encouragers and lovers of the fine arts" here mentioned were dead long before 1727.

Mr. Warton says, that "Lord Dorset was probably the lucky man [who purchased the picture]; for this seems to be the very picture for which Vertue [in 1720] wished Prior to search in Lord Dorset's collection.

As a classical commentator, and as one thoroughly conversant in the English language, Mr. Warton is excellent; not so in historical knowledge. Thus *Pr. P. xv.* he couples the two wayward spirits *Richard Baxter* and *Hugh Peters*;" and here, in a matter of yesterday, he discovers still greater inattention.

That very picture could not have belonged to the Dorset family in 1720, which belonged to Deborah Milton in 1727.

The person whom Vertue calls *Lord Dorset* in 1720, was not the *Lord Dorset* of the memorandum; but his son, created a Duke some months after. This first Duke lived to a venerable old age, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Duke.

If Mr. Warton meant the late Duke, then the portrait, according to his account, must have been purloined from the Dorset family since 1727.

What can be meant by "the miniature having been sold to the family of Sir William Davenant," as the memorandum bears, so late as 1727?

At p. 531, we are told that the Richardsons, and next the Tonsons, had the admirable crayon-drawing done by Faithorne; and that Deborah Milton, "on seeing it, suddenly cried out in great surprize, "O Lord, that is the picture of my father!" But we are also told (p. 532) that Sir Joshua Reynolds says, that he is "perfectly sure" that the picture in his possession is "a striking likeness, and that an idea of the countenance of Milton cannot be got from any of the other pictures" which he has seen. He has certainly seen Faithorne; how then came it to pass that Deborah Milton pronounced it "suddenly and with great surprize" to be her father's picture? If the story as to Faithorne's drawing be true, the likeness in Sir Joshua's picture cannot be a striking likeness of Milton, whatever it may be of Selden.

I never had an opportunity of seeing the original miniature in question; and unfortunately, the print by *Mils Warton* has never fallen in my way. But I should wish to know whether the drawing be visible in it, as in Faithorne's drawing, and in the bust? The date of the miniature is 1652, by which time Milton had become utterly blind.

It may be said that the memorandum on the miniature meant his death, and not of *Deborah Clarke*. But if we were to admit of this violent *various readings*, my objection would be altered, not removed.

Sir Wm. Davenant died in 1684. Charles his eldest son was born in 1658, so, at the death of Milton in 1674, was a youth of eighteen; and it cannot be imagined that he would, at that age, have been a competitor with Lord Dorset, or any one else, for a picture of Milton; of whom, as a poet, he could have known little, and of whose politics he must have imbibed an early abhorrence. Besides, Lord Dorset himself was, in 1774, a gay young courier, attached to the Royal Family, and probably bestowed not a thought on Milton the republican, or his picture.

The rest of his competitors are lost down at random. I do not recollect the time of the death of Sir Robert Howard; but it is certain that Sir John Denham died several years before Milton. In 1674 *John Somers, Esq.* by which Lord Somers is certainly meant, was a very young man, and no "encourager or lover of the fine arts." Dr. *Alaric* was still younger; and Bishop *Atterbury* (fig. 1) is a was, at that time, a mere child. As for poor *Dryden*, he never could afford to bid for pictures.

In short, explain the memorandum as you will, it has been drawn up by some person ignorant of history, who furnished out a tale with very scanty materials.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

May 13.

WHY are not drill ploughs more generally used, when it is well known that a third part of the seed sown according to the old way of sowing with the hand, is sufficient for a field sown with a drill, and at the same time produces a better crop?

Are Nova Scotia baronets deemed inferior in rank to English baronets or not?

Yours, &c.

PHILOPATRIS

Mr. URBAN, ENCLOSURE

THE inclosure (fig. 1) is a remarkable for Charles II. The last, and the front in

We shall have drawings promise

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and an opportunity of seeing the miniature in question; and the print by Miss W. has fallen in my way. But to know whether the drawing in it, as in Faithorne's in the bust? The date is 1652; by which time it becomes utterly blind. I find that the memorandum about his death and the death of Milton, and Clarke. But if we were violent various readings would be altered, not

Davenant died in 1668; his son was born in 1658; the death of Milton in 1674; at eighteen; and it cannot be that he would, at that age, compete with Lord Dunsany, for a picture of him, as a poet, he could not be, and of whose political and early abhorrence of Dorset himself was, as a young courtier, attached to him, and probably by the thought on Milton the picture.

his competitors are from him. I do not recollect the death of Sir Robert Howard, that Sir John Denham years before Milton's; *Esq.* by which Lord Dunsany meant, was a very and no "encourager of fine arts." Dr. Aldrich; and Bishop Atterbury, a mere child. As for the never could afford to

plain the memorandum has been drawn up by an ignorant of history, who has tale with very scanty drawings promised by this gentleman.

Yours, &c. Δ. II.

Mr. URBAN, *Darlington, Nov. 8.*
ENCLOSED is a drawing (*fig. 2*) of a very curious and scarce fungus. If it is not inconsistent with the plan of the gentleman's Magazine, a figure of it inserted in that valuable Miscellany will undoubtedly be acceptable to your botanical readers.

The plants from which the drawings were made grew within a quarter of a mile of Darlington. As there seem to be different opinions amongst authors, whether it is the *hyocypdon stellatum* of Mr. GENT. MAG. February, 1792.

Linné, or the *L. fornicatum* of Hudson, I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents to clear up the doubt. It is certainly the same plant as is figured in Ray, Synop. tab. I. fig. 1, though that figure does not convey a just idea of the plant in its most common appearance (as at B). When it first appears above-ground, it is nearly spherical (as at A), the *volva* entirely covering the *capitulum*. In a little time the *volva* bursts, and expands into many segments, which are fleshy, brittle, and of a pale brown colour; the flesh may be taken off, and a thin coriaceous substance remains. The *capitulum* is globose, smooth, bluish-brown, at first sessile, but, as the flesh of the *volva* withers, it becomes pediculate. The mouth is acuminate.

I am also to be informed, whether the *Ligusticum Cornubiense*, *Athamanta Libanotis*, *Andromeda Daboccia*, *Origanum Onites*, *Orchis Coriophora* & *Abortiva*, have been found in a wild state in these kingdoms since the time of Ray, or may now be considered as extra-Britannic.

The museum which belonged to the late Mr. Tunstall, *esq.* of Wycliffe, Yorkshire, of whom some account is given vol. LX. pp. 959. 1001. 1050; has lately become the property of Geo. Allan, *esq.* F.S.A., whose communicative disposition will render it a valuable acquisition to the Virtuosi of this neighbourhood. Yours, &c. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 20.*
THE shield represented in plate III. *fig. 3*, was taken from off one of the gates of Quebec in the year 1759, and was presented by General Murray to the Corporation of Hastings (see vol. LVI. p. 852). As this trophy commemorates to noble a conquest, and the inscription does honour to the General who made a present of it, the inserting both of them in your Magazine will oblige, Yours, &c. LINCOLNIENSIS.

"This shield was taken from off one of the gates of Quebec at the time that a conquest was made of that city by his Majesty's sea and land forces, in the memorable year 1759, under the commands of the Admirals Saunders and Holmes, and the Generals Wolfe, Monkton, Townshend, and Murray; which latter, being appointed the first British Governor thereof, made a present of this trophy of war to this Corporation, whereof he at that time was one of the Jurats."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Langton, Linc. Dec. 30.*
I SEND you an account, with a drawing, of an original escutcheon of Oliver Cromwell, supposed to be the only one now remaining; every thing that was found to have distinguished the Protector having been burnt or destroyed at the Restoration of K. Charles II.

This escutcheon is in the possession of the Uvedale family, and which the Rev. Robert Uvedale, LL.D.* (in the year 1658, when at Westminster school) snatched from the bier of the Protector. He afterwards framed it, and at the back of the frame wrote the following inscription, describing the manner in which it came into his possession, and some circumstances of Cromwell's funeral:

"Hoc insigne raptum est a feretro tyranni Olivarii Cromwelli cum effigies ejus cerea, in ecclesia Sancti Petri apud Westmonasterienses, regali cultu ornata in mausoleo ibidem constructo, magnifice se ostendebat.

"Has reliquias ipsius triumphorum Tempus edax rerum paululum deformavit; sed memoriam criminum nulla potest abolere vetustas dum tempus in aeternitate absorbebitur.

"Corpus arte pollinctoria ceratis fasciis involutum, depositum est in cavea inter regum Angliæ et nobilissimum procerum dormitoria in capella Regis Henrici VII.

"Obiit anno ære Christianæ 1658, Septembris die tertio, hinc vicibus fatali, tentâ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ; regis prolapsæ civibusque omnibus bonis, sælici.

"Ad summum fastigium elatus est, audaciz, fortunæ, dissimulationis (et ut fama refert), diaboli ope: certo certus divino permisso, ob Anglorum peccata, ut lapsu rueret graviore.

"Post reditum Regis Caroli Secundi cadaver latronis tractum est e specu et comitante maledico frequentis vulgi plausu in furcas Tiburianas, infame facinorosum patibulum ignominiose suspensum.

"Hunc meritissimum habuit exitum male parta famosi veteratoris gloria.

"Tarda licet sequitur pœna nocentes."

The escutcheon is of the common size used at funerals, and is now rather disfigured by time; however, the arms are very distinguishable. They are—In a shield crowned with the imperial crown of England, quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, a cross Gules (the arms of

England): 2. Azure, a saltire Argent (Scotland); 3. Azure, a harp stringed Argent (Ireland): In an escutcheon of pretence, Sable, a rampant Argent (Oliver Cromwell's paternal arms), impaling, quarterly 1st and 4th, Sable, three leopards passant in pale, Or, spotted of the first; Argent, a fess between three croissants fichée Gules; 3. Argent, three bars, in chief, three hurts.

Noble, in his Memoirs of the Cromwell Family, gives Sir James Burroughs an account of the armorial ensigns used at the Protector's funeral, as (says) they "are very little known." But James seems not to have seen any of the original escutcheons, for he makes mention of the quarterings to the arms of the Protector's wife †; and he concludes with observing, that "the cross over the escutcheon was composed of crosses patoncees and leaves (like that of the Prince of Wales), with an arm joining cross-ways over the red cap of velvet, but not rising so high as the regal crown;" by which he intimates that the crown over the escutcheon was intended to represent the regal crown, but in this he appears to be mistaken. It is certainly different in some respects from many representations of the regal crown in those days, and from the crown over the escutcheon on the shield of Oliver Cromwell; but it can from thence be inferred that it was intended to represent the regal crown of this realm; for, if we observe the crowns on the coins of King Charles First, we shall find they are not exactly similar, some have "an arch joining cross-ways over the red cap of velvet" and some have a great many pearls on the rim, others have none at all, &c. from whence it may reasonably be supposed that the crown, placed over the abovementioned escutcheon of Oliver Cromwell, was intended to represent the regal crown, and no other.

Mr. URBAN, *Tiverton, Jan. 1.*

I AM very apprehensive that any foundation which Mr. Polwhele may procure respecting Cromwells will be best but *hypothetical*. That which has termed "the solitary Cromwell of Devonshire" is on the estate of G

* The colour of the two bars is certainly undistinguishable.

† She was the daughter of Sir John Bourchier, kn. of Felfeld, in Essex.

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2. Azure, a saltire Argent; 3. Azure, a harp Argent (Ireland); In an Or, pretence, Sable, a saltire Argent (Oliver Cromwell's), impaling, quartered; Sable, three leopards Or, spotted of the first; fess between three Or Gules; 3. Argent, in chief, three harts. His Memoirs of the Cromwell gives Sir James Burrow the armorial ensigns upon his funeral, as (says every little known.) But not to have seen any of the ensigns, for he makes the quarterings to the armorial wife; and he observes, that "the crest of the Cromwell was composed of a red cap (like that of Wales), with an eagle's wings over the red cap, or rising so high as the crest, by which he intimates the Cromwell was represented the regal crown appears to be mistaken in some respects; representations of the royal days, and from the Cromwell on the Cromwell; but it can be inferred that it was represented the regal crown; for, if we observe the coins of King Charles II. we find they are not exactly have "an arch joining the red cap of velvet, a great many pearls, and have none at all, & it may reasonably be inferred, that the crown, placed over the crest of the Cromwell, was intended to represent the crown, and no other.

N, *Tiverton, Jan.* apprehensive that any which Mr. Polwhele, being Cromwell's will be the Cromwell. That which the solitary Cromwell is on the estate of G.

of the two bars is cut. e. the daughter of Sir James of Felsted, in Essex.

Shill

[F] it will take up but a very small space in your valuable page, will serve more widely to disperse the fragrance of those virtues, which cannot be too extensively diffused, as affording delight and instruction, and exciting a spirit of emulation in the breast of every good and worthy citizen, and calling upon him in terms most forcible and expressive to "go and do likewise."

Sacred to the Memory of
JONAS HANWAY,

Who departed this Life Sept. 5, 1786,

Aged 74.

But whose NAME liveth, and will ever live,

Whilst active Piety shall distinguish

The CHRISTIAN:

Integrity and Truth shall recommend

The BRITISH MERCHANT:

And universal Kindness shall characterize

The Citizen of the World.

The helpless INFANT nurtur'd thro' his care,

The friendless PROSTITUTE shelter'd and reform'd,

The helpless YOUTH rescu'd from Misery
and Ruin,
And train'd to serve and to defend his
Country,
Uniting in one common Strain of Gratitude,
Bear Testimony to their Benefactor's Virtues:
"This was the FRIEND and FATHER of the
POOR."

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 21.

THE public papers have announced the institution of a new college or university at *Halifax*, in *Nova Scotia*, under the patronage and management of bishop *Inglis*. It would be an acceptable service to many of your readers, if you could state the particulars of this affair. Is the college empowered to confer degrees? Whence does the fund arise by which it is to be supported? And what assistance could the well-wishers to regular academical learning in *England* give to such an institution?

Yours, &c. U. U.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1795.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 23.

THE House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair; upon which The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the subject to which he was about to call the attention of the House necessarily branched itself into a variety of details, which he would endeavour to arrange under different heads, but principally confine himself to the immediate subject of the day. The first head would contain the amount of the sums already voted; the Ways and Means, and terms of the Loan, would be considered under the second; and the third would comprise the different taxes he intended to propose. He then proceeded in the usual manner to state the different expences attending the Navy, which amounted to 6,350,000*l.* and the number of seamen to be employed no less than 100,000*l.* The next charge was that of the Army, in which he comprised the ordinary expences incurred in the Plantations, the recruiting militia, fencibles, &c. and the extraordinary, which amounted to the sum of 3,063,968*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* The Ordinance came next under consideration, the charges of which amounted to 2,321,000*l.* so these were also added the several incidental charges for miscellaneous expences, deficiencies, &c. making an

additional sum only of 247,000*l.* He then recapitulated the details of the Ways and Means, and stated the deficit, which, together, amounted to 28,128,000*l.*; to meet which, a Loan was proposed to the amount of 18,000,000*l.* to which there would probably be a necessity of making an addition. The terms of the Loan were as follows: 100 in 3 per cents, which made 64*l.* 15*s.*; in the 4 per cents, 27*l.* 15*s.*; and in the Long Annuities, 8*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; in all 110*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

He then entered on the subject of the new Taxes, a subject which, he confessed, gave him much anxiety and concern; but from which he was not a little relieved by the pleasing conviction he had of the high state of our revenue, and the extended scale of our resources. He moreover set no small satisfaction that they were not calculated to press hard on the lower classes of the community, as they would principally fall on articles of luxury, and affect but in a very small degree those of essential or necessary use. The first article he had in view was that of Wine, on which he would propose a tax of 20*l.* per ton, or 6*s.* per dozen, which, from the best calculations, he expected would annually produce about 500,000*l.*

The next was an additional tax on rum, brandy, and British spirits, viz. 8*d.* per gallon on rum, 10*d.* on brandy, and

Nova Scotia 1795-

and 1d. on British spirits; the produce of which he expected would amount in all to near 250,000^l.

An additional tax on licences for stills in Scotland would afford 15,000l.

He then adverted to the article of tea, and the various circumstances that attended that branch of commerce. By a tax of 7l. 10s. per cent. which could not be regarded as a weighty inconvenience, the revenue would be benefited 180,000l.

On the articles of coffee, cocoa, &c. he would impose 6d. per cent. additional, which would bring in 40,000l.

The next tax would fall upon insurances on ships, cargoes, and lives, from which would result a sum of 160,000*l.*

On other articles of smaller concern, and in the department of the customs, viz. on raffin, lemons, oranges, salad-oil, raw silk, coals exported, except to Ireland and our own colonies, rock salt, deals and fir timber, a small increase of tax would afford 198,000*l*. He also deemed it no hard or unproductive tax to add something to that already imposed by stamp duties, to wit, on affidavits, writs, original agreements, indentures, probates of wills, receipts, &c. and which would be found to produce 68,000*l*.

Mr. Pitt now turned to a subject which came particularly home to the Members of that House, but which he was sure no motives of personal interest would induce them to oppose; he meant, the privilege of franking; a privilege to which, he said, on a variety of accounts, they were justly entitled. What he intended to propose could only tend to correct the abuses of it, and restrain its too extensive use—his regulations went to ascertain the number of letters received from, or sent to, the post on one day; also the number of covers they might contain, and the place of residence of the Member whose signature they bore. From these regulations it was calculated there would arise the sum of 40,000*l.*

Another article of a very different description, and which those who were fond of its use would not forego for a small consideration, he deemed a proper article of taxation, and that was hair-powder. It was his intention, that all persons who used that article should take out a licence, costing 1. 1s. per annum: and as the number of persons using it were estimated at 200,000, it would produce the large sum of 210,000*l.*

He now recapitulated the different sum totals resulting from these different taxes, and ended a long and able speech by a variety of pertinent and forcible remarks on the state and resources of the country at large, and the necessity of prosecuting with spirit, vigour, and perseverance, the present just and necessary war, as the sole means of procuring that solid and secure peace which would enable them to enjoy all the blessings the nature of the Constitution and of the country was calculated to afford us.

The question was put, the resolution carried, and the House adjourned.

N. OF LORDS.

Feb. 26

Their Lordships were summoned for Monday next, on the motion of Earl *Thurlow*, to take into consideration the report of the Committee of Privileges respecting the trial of Mr. *Hastings*.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Wilberforce said, he had troubled the House to often on the subject of the Slave-Trade, that he should not enter at present into any details on it. The House, in 1792, had resolved that the infamous traffick should be abolished; he should therefore make that resolution the ground of his motion. Mr. Wilberforce then urged the expediency of abolishing this trade, on the grounds of humanity, justice, and sound policy after which he moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of the slave trade.

A debate took place, in which Mr. *Barham* moved, by way of amendment, that the debate be adjourned to the day six months.

Mr. Dunas and Sir William You
spoke in support of the amendment.

Messrs. *Fox, Pitt, Grey, Whitbread* and others, spoke in favour of the original motion.

Mr. *Wilberforce* replied, and House divided; for the Amendment against it 61. Majority 17.

H. OF LORDS.

March 2.

The House met to consider of the most proper mode of delivering the judgement on the charges exhibited against Mr. Hadlings; which being a question of privilege, strangers were coarse excluded. The result, we were informed, was the adjournment of

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r. URBAN,
an Essay on
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of Virgil, p
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Isaiah, vi. 1, 2,
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 Feb. 26.

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 Majority 17.

OF LORDS.
 March 2.

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 privilege, strangers were
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singing Psalms. The sitting posture,
 eed, so much prevails, that, even
 ing the solemn service of the Litany,
 ny females in particular now follow
 tice which their venerable grand-
 thers would have regarded as pro-
 e. But, without any invidious re-
 ks upon the sister sex, whose de-
 tional sensibilities have long done
 honour, I will request your in-
 ion of the following pastoral admo-
 on, which was dispersed among the
 s in Brompton chapel on Sunday,
 ril 10, 1791, and has been attend-
 with every desired effect to the pre-
 hour. Mr. Harrison, sen. the
 respectable minister of that chapel,
 reputed to be the author.

the Reverence required in singing Psalms.
 In order to reform the custom which
 prevailed of sitting while the Psalms are
 in the public service of God, it is ne-
 cessary to observe, that the church has, in
 ages, appointed the reverent practice of
 sing, in singing praises to God. It
 sly appears, from several passages of
 ture, that this was the practice of the
 sh church. And whenever the an-
 nounce said to sing praises to God, (as in
 visions of Isaiah † and St. John †),
 are represented as standing.

the of the fathers †, describing the
 ice of the Church, in his time, says,
 people, rising from prayer, stand up
 sing psalms. And, as we stand up with
 ence, in conformity to the Rubric, to
 God when the Psalms are READ,
 ought to do the same when they are
 sung.

Yours, &c. MEMORATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Sunderland, July 17.
 an Essay on Friendship, No. 365
 The Spectator, the good Mr.
 son says, "I do not remember
 Achates, who is represented as
 st favourite, either gives his ad-
 or strikes a blow, through the
 of Æneid."

I have learned Dr. Joseph Warton
 this passage in his second vo-
 of Virgil, p. 74, but says nothing
 on.

the 12th book of the Æneid I
 in line 459,
 Epulonem obruncat Achates."
 the character of the faithful

Chron. vi. 12; vii. 6; xx. 19. Ne-
 s. 5.
 saiah, vi. 1, 2, 3.
 revelations, vii. 9; 10; xv. 2, 3, 4.
 saiah.

Achates, as a soldier, I offer this tri-
 bute of a knowledge, not having
 noticed it elsewhere in the course of
 my reading.
 C. A.

Mr. URBAN, Stamford, July 18.
 I THINK I some time since obse-
 ved in your Magazine an assertion,
 that "the name given to earwigs had
 a different meaning originally; that
 they were perfectly harmless; and that
 they never made their way into the
 meatus of the ear." I have it in my
 power to contradict this; as I have
 seen three cases, in each of which, by
 syringing, I have discharged an ear-
 wig. The pain occasioned by the in-
 sect was very distressing in all. In the
 first case, I dropped a small quantity
 of ol. Turbintl. into the ear, by which
 the insect was killed, and afterward
 came away with the water; but the
 two others were washed out alive. The
 persons who were thus sufferers had all
 slept in rooms where there was a quan-
 tity of gleaned corn. If you think
 this remark of sufficient consequence,
 you may make it public.
 H. F.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.
 I READ in your last, p. 470, an en-
 comium, and, I dare say, a very
 just one, upon the late Rev. Wm. Ca-
 dogan; and, among other things, ob-
 served in it, that he is there set forth
 as "one of the brightest ornaments of
 the Church of England." I conclude
 this encomium was written by one of
 his friends. How inconsistent, there-
 fore, is the conduct of others, who
 profess themselves likewise in that
 number, to name, if the report is true,
 a Methodist Dissenting meeting-house,
 which persons of that persuasion are
 erecting somewhere in, or near, the
 town of Reading, Cadogan chapel. It
 is in effect no chapel, as, I am inform-
 ed, it will never be episcopally licen-
 sed, but only tolerated by a licence
 under the act of parliament like other
 Dissenting meeting-houses. Whether
 this be true or not, yet surely Mr.
 Cadogan's real friends can never insult
 his memory and his family so much as
 to hand him down to posterity the head
 of a Dissenting sect; whereas, when
 living, he continually declared himself
 to be a great friend to the Church of
 England, and received no inconside-
 rable emoluments within its pale as a
 minister thereof.

Mr. Urban, I am a great friend to
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the doctrine, the Liturgy, the discipline, and the Articles of the Church of England. And, as I continually hear the *true Gospel* of Jesus Christ, and him crucified, preached in that Church, I do not go elsewhere in pursuit of the vain doctrines of deceiving or deceived men. But it is a melancholy prospect, both to the Church and State, that there are so much pains taken by the Methodists to alienate the minds of well-disposed Christians from the former; which will be likely in time to render them dissatisfied to the latter: for the bad consequences of which their leaders must be amenable, and for the schism of every kind which it may occasion.

It is reported that now, at some of these Methodist meeting-houses, they use the Liturgy of the Church of England. So much the worse, to have it so abused to beguile unstable souls: but it does not make those who frequent these conventicles less Dissenters from the Church of England.

E. E.

Mr. URBAN,

July 19.

I SHOULD be thankful to be informed by some of your correspondents, whether there was formerly any distinguishing mark in the coat-armour of knights-bannerets; and, if so, what it was? Also, in the order of baronets, whether those of Scotland and Nova Scotia are the same? as I perceive, in the Court Calendar, that there are some of the latter resident in England whose names are not to be found among the baronets in the Scottish lists.

JAMES GEE.

Mr. URBAN,

July 20.

"NOTHING could be more remote from national freedom than the politics and government of the usurper Cromwell, unless it were the principles and manners of the times: these were too warlike, too vindictive, and too illiberal, to receive a constitutional establishment of public liberty. Cromwell conquered tyranny, but he did not establish freedom." These are the words of Mr. Hewling Luson, in a letter describing the character of Mrs. Bendish, Oliver Cromwell's grand-daughter*. And do they not exactly apply to the French revolutionists?

QUI.

* Noble's Memoirs of Cromwell, II. 339.

Mr. URBAN.

July 23.

IN p. 44 of the account of Henry Lawes, in the lately-published elaborate edition of *Comus*, Canterbury 1798, sold by Rivingtons, &c. the original music for that work is said to have been sold by auction in London 1777, for forty-five shillings; but whom the editor had not learnt. I am present at the sale; which was sold by Messrs. Langford, Piazza, Covent Garden; and I can assure him that John Hawkins was (personally) the purchaser of the lot.

F. G.

Mr. URBAN, Norwich, May 1.

THE inclosed drawings of an jug and ring (*see Pl. II. p. 5*) are executed with the greatest accuracy, and may afford amusement to some of your readers.

The former, No. 1, was found of earth, with some human bones, Christmas, 1792, near the church of St. Mary, on the top of Bauld hill, Colchester, in digging for foundation of a stable. It is very perfect; $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the belly; silver-mounted; earth of which it is made, and its colour, exactly like our present hunting jugs. On the upper neck, three festoons with birds and fishes are very slightly engraved; on the rim, over the handle, the characters No. 3. The foot is very executed; but it is not possible to the effect, however its natural fillets, &c. are given in the sketch, piece, No. 2.

The ring, No. 4 and 5, is of silver, weighs 14 dwts, and was harrowed at North Elmham, in this county.

No. 6 is an impression from the If they deserve any attention of the Antiquary, I shall be happy to such observations as may be thought proper in a future Magazine; and interpretation of No. 7, the impression of another silver ring, which I found among some old silver.

Yours, &c. W. STEVENSON.

PREP wishes to learn any biographical particulars of WILLIAM and ELIZABETH COLMORE, who were persons of good fortune, and said to have lived at Guy's near Warwick; though no countenance given to this last particular from any made at Warwick, or from Dr. The edition of Dugdale, published in 1730, bearing

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Mr. URBAN
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Nova Scotia. 1798

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where the matter is very fully and ably
 discussed. The treatment of our horses at Col-
 lege, and the Book in question, are in
 general much approved in our Corps;
 but I and several of my friends read
 Lawrence's books, which, notwith-
 standing his ridiculous adherence to
 the modern custom of introducing po-
 lishes, are the offspring of a mind
 thoroughly tinctured with humanity,
 capable of profound research, and his
 great experience is visible throughout
 the work. Now, it is in general won-
 dered at that Mr. Coleman made no
 use of answer to the heavy objection
 of Mr. Lawrence against the *new*, if
 you will, but rather against the *Osmie-*
rian method of shoeing, namely, that,
 wanting all the previous measures re-
 commended by Mr. Coleman, there
 are a great number of horses which
 never can endure the pressure of their
 boots and quarters on the ground. Set-
 ting Lawrence's authority out of ques-
 tion, this inability is notorious to
 gentlemen in general; and, if any proof
 were needed, I have it at hand, in
 both carriage and saddle horses of my
 own, with which I have been obliged
 to discontinue the College shoeing.
 Should these few remarks attract
 the notice of Mr. Coleman, I hope, in
 his next volume, he will give us some
 satisfaction on the matter, which surely
 concerns the reputation of that excel-
 lent institution, in which he so wor-
 thily presides. *An original Subscriber,
 and Friend to the College.*

July 23. of the account of Her-
 in the lately published
 of *Comus*, Contributed
 by Rivingtons, &c. the
 book for that work is sold
 fold by auction in London
 forty-five shillings; but
 the editor had not learnt. I
 the sale; which was
 in Bedford, Piazza, Covent
 and I can assure him that
 skins was (personally)
 of the lot. F. G.

Norwich, May 1. en-
 closed drawings of an
 and ring (see Pl. II. p. 5)
 ed with the greatest ac-
 may afford amusement
 ur readers. No. 1, was found
 with some human bones
 1792, near the church
 on the top of Baul-
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 inches high by 4½ inches
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W. STEVENSON, No. 4 and 5, is of sil-
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W. STEVENSON, No. 4 and 5, is of sil-
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mark the arms of Ulster, as the former
 do those of Nova Scotia. With re-
 spect to the lists of baronets of all the
 three kingdoms given in the Kalendar,
 they are poor imperfect lists: in
 particular, the short list of Scots baro-
 nets, at the end of the list of English
 ones, is very paltry, and, at the same
 time, quite perverted from its original
 design, which was to be a list of "Scots
 baronets of English families," and con-
 tained the respectable names of Gas-
 coigne of Barnbow, Pilkington of
 Stanley, Shingby of Scriven, Pickering
 of Tichmarsh, Longueville of
 Wolverton, Mulgrave of Hiyton
 Castle, and Meredith of Ashley Castle;
 to whom might have been added, if I
 mistake not, the Earl of Lonsdale,
 Lord Scarisdale, and Earl Cowper.

P. 628. Lady Andover, one of the
 heirs of the late Mr. Jennens! Be-
 hold here, Mr. Urban, a new proof
 of the accuracy and attention of our
 modern Peerage writers. In a Peerage,
 published in 1790 by Owen, &c. art.
 Earl of Aylesford, the said Lady An-
 dover is said to have "died in 1767;"
 Mr. "Keble's complete Peerage,"
 published in May last, faithfully copies
 the same falsehood under the same ar-
 ticle; but, in the art. Earl of Suffolk,
 he permits her ladyship to live ten
 years longer, and says the "died
 28 May, 1777." Is it the design of
 these publications to communicate in-
 formation, Mr. Urban? or for what
 purpose are they printed?

Negus is supposed to have been
 brought into fashion by, and taken its
 denomination from, Francis Negus,
 esq. who was commissioner for execu-
 ting the office of master of the horse
 during the reign of George I.

Qu. If the fashionable thing, in mo-
 dern times called A Sandwich, *Ang-
 lised*, the first dinner, have not, in like
 manner, received its denomination
 from the late earl?—Thus also the
 small table napkin called a *D'Oyley*. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester*, Aug. 9.
 A Correspondent, p. 583, states,
 that the late Rev. Edward Stokes
 was brother to that very singular cha-
 racter, Simon Stokes, attorney, at
 Melton Mowbray. Having it in my
 power, from a long acquaintance with
 the family of the Stokes's, to correct
 an error in your correspondent's state-
 ment, I beg leave to inform him, that
 the said Rev. Edward Stokes was not
 the

1798
 Nova Scotia 1798

the brother, but the nephew of Simon, being the son of the Rev. Edw. Stokes, formerly rector of Blaby, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Stamford.

It may farther gratify your curious readers to be informed, that Edward Major Stokes, esq. lately appointed lieutenant in the provisional cavalry for Leicestershire, is the great grandson and lineal descendant of Simon, being the son of Edward Stokes, esq. one of the coroners for the county, now resident in the family-house at Melton Mowbray. C. M.

Mr. URBAN, August 10.

IN the Tatler, No. 112, is the following paragraph:

"As my dog and cat have been bred up together from their infancy, and seen no other company, they have learned each other's manners, so that the dog often gives himself the airs of a cat, and the cat, in several of her motions and gestures, affects the behaviour of the little dog."

However sportfully this seems to have been written, there may be more than mere imagination in the case. I remember, many years back, going into a coffee-house near Westminster-hall. I observed a cat in the room, which struck me as having something very remarkable about her. After a moment's reflection, I found the cause of my surprise was her carrying her tail curled up like a dog; but whether this cat had obtained that habit by having been in the same predicament as Mr. Bickerstaff's cat, I will not pretend to say. To this I shall add another instance of the force of imitation. I have at this present time a common pullet that was hatched under a turkey-hen along with a number of her own proper poults. This pullet, by perpetually following and feeding with the young turkeys, has acquired much of their manner, as the drooping tail, the stately stride, and the sudden capricious tricks so peculiar to that species of fowl.

I shall now, Mr. Urban, with your permission, beg leave to apply to some of your scientific correspondents in another branch of Natural History; and hope they will, through the channel of your useful Magazine, give us their opinions on the formation of that species of fossils, the *breccia*, or *plum-pudding stone*, as it is vulgarly called. It is, I believe, found in all countries, though never, that I have heard of, in

large masses or strata as the *freestone*, *granite*, *slate*, &c. but always in detached conglomerated bodies of various sizes, and composed of the same materials that surround them, whether pebbles, gravel, sand, pieces of slate, spar, or flint, cemented together by some conglutinating substance. The mystery is, how these heterogeneous particles are attracted, and what that matter is which so firmly consolidates them into one mass. From the following circumstance it should appear, that this secret operation of Nature is carried on by a process no less expeditious than wonderful. Two or three years ago, I picked up on the sea-side a concretion of this description, which I have now by me; it was forming around a large nail, the head of which is visible on one side, and about an inch and a half of the point protruded on the other. The pebbles are cemented by a whitish kind of substance resembling mortar mixed with sand, but the whole much tinged by the rust of the iron. Leaving this subject to the consideration of Naturalists, I remain, Mr. Urban, your constant reader and occasional correspondent, T. J.

Mr. URBAN, August 11.

AS enumerating the inhabitants of these kingdoms, in order to ascertain the population, appears to be a defrable and a difficult thing, from the pains which have been taken in it, and the material difference which appears in the accounts of different calculators; give me leave to mention the mode which, I have been well assured, is adopted in China. In the late excellent account which has been published of Lord Macartney's Embassy by the learned and well-informed secretary to it, it is mentioned in general terms, that a tenth man in each district renders an account of the numbers in every ten families of which he has the cognizance. The mode I allude to is this; that on a stated day in each year every householder is required to place, in writing, on the outside of his house, a correct state of the inhabitants contained it, which is taken down and registered by persons appointed for that purpose. This renders all disgusting search or impertinent enquiry unnecessary; and, in a particular where there can be no little motive for falsifying returns, they may be concluded as sufficiently correct to

answer

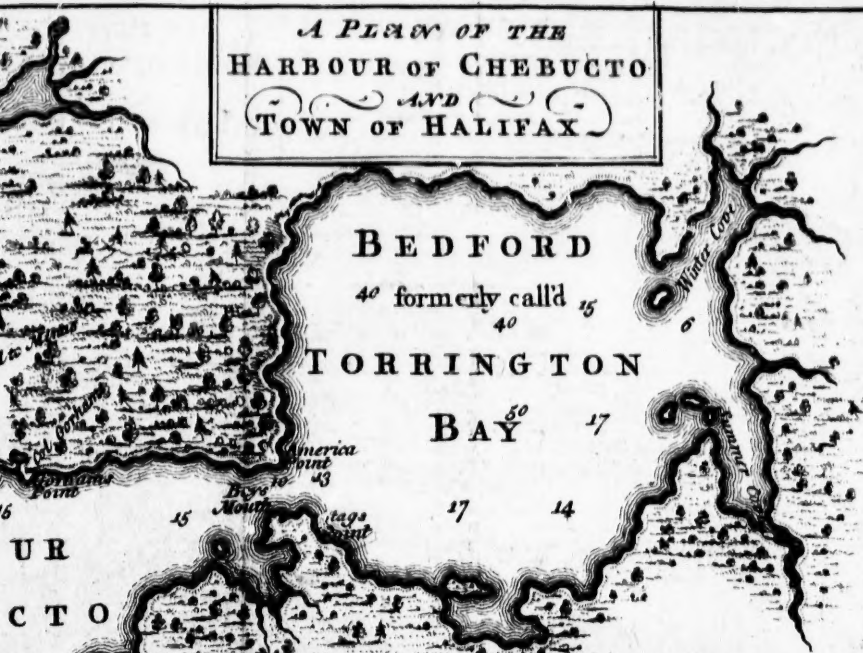
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Slingsby. Pickering. Longueville. Musgrave. Meredith.

A PLAN OF THE
HARBOUR OF CHEBUCTO
AND
TOWN OF HALIFAX



Orange Underwing
Tiger.



The White Admirable



The Porcupine.

